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NEWPORT HISTORICAL
MAGAZINE

Volume 3
1882-1883

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THE

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1882.

THE
NEWPORT HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

No. 1.

JULY, 1882.

VOL. 3

nies applying for admission, "and to this, our motion, we have the consent of the major part of the Island."—ED.

Honored Sr—

Yors of date the (8) 10-43 I have received filled wth exsamples of the Judgments of God of the Dutch and English that fell by the Indeans, for the English you mention, their forsakeing the fellowship of God's people and ordenances, the unseasonableness of seeking of greate things, the Lord plucking up what he hath planted, &c., though I might render some excuse, yet I forbear and doe acknowledge my neglecte in not writeinge unto you long ere this, and returning a thankfull acknowledgement of your love in setting before me such grave exhortations——lemations, let the righteous smite me, it shall not (break) my head, noe, it shall be a healing balsome. I have forsaken yourselfe and others against my —— passes in distance of place, yet I hope and be(lieve) by his grace never shall in affection till my dying day, and the ordenances with you both in Church and Commonwealth, are to me the ordenances of the lord Jesus. And the lord hath begunne to let me see by experience a man's comfort doth not depende in the multitude of those things he doth possesse, the lord haveing this last winter taken from me a larg Corn Barne which did cost me above or aboute 150£, building, my farm house, 12 Oxen, 8 Cowes, 6 other beasts, in which howses was my Corne for Seed, and spending and paying my debts, the fyer breaking forth in the night, neither beeding nore household stuff, nore so much as my servants wering cloth, nothing but the shertes of their backs was saved, and lines to the valew of 4 or 500£. And yet blessed be his name, he is the portion of my sowle, I shall not wante, he hathe by one providence or other pvided for me a considerable surplys, so that I have enough, blessed be his name. And being nowe in

writinge, I shall make bould to ade a word to 3 or 4 pticulers in yors to Mr. Brenton and Mr. Balstone (my loving friends), and in them to me you desire they much consider in what relation they stand to the Church and Commonwealth wth you for the Church to answer for itselfe, we being not to ——— doe look at that Church Meeting at Mr. Balstone's ——— wch I was advised to remaine and Comended to the grace of God ——— Christ Jesus in so doing, and the sermon concerning of it the ——— lord does that wher ther wer not churches to comend ther brethren unto, ther they might comend them to the grace of God, &c., to carie with it the force of a dishonour wch is not my light alone, but of the reverent and larned, I desire that this lynne of devishon was removed, that I might have such free acesses to all as to see their faces wth comfort, and to ptake with you in the ordenances. 2dly. For the Comonwealth the difference arose about Mr. Wheelwright[s] banishment of which he is released (as I am informed), but if it was a meanes in rayseing any unquietnes in the Commonwealth, I shall upon information indevor to give satisfaction, the lord so helping me.

3dly. For Gorton as he came ther be of the Island before I knew of it, and is here against my mynd, so shall he not by me be ptected. I could have hartely desired for the good I pfeesse of both plantations, that we had not bene rejected in alyance wth you aboute the Indeans, wch now the generaletie here will be averse from, the trewth is, here is a pty wch doe adhere unto Gorton and his Company in both the plantations, and judge them so much strength to the place wch be neither frinds to you nore us. Now the trewth is, I desire to have either such alyence with yorselves or Plimouth, one or both, as might be safe for us all. I have my cheefe intrest on Island, it being bought to me and my friends, and how inconve-

nient it might be if it were possessed by an enemye lying in the heart of the plantations and convenient for shiping, I cannot but see-I want both Counsell and Strength to effect what I desire. I desire to hear from you and that you would burye what I write in deep silence, for what I write I never imp'ted to any, nore would to you had I the least doubt of yor faythfullness that it should be uttered to my prejudice.

for Morton he was

who was for the King at his first comeing to Portsmouth, and would report to such as he judged to be of his mynd, he was glad [to be met with] so many Caveleres, to Mr. Hart (as I am informed) of Cohannet, he discoursed something in this way, and after doubted he was not trew, and he had lands to dispose of to his followers in each province, and from Cape Ann to Cape ——— was one he did and disposed of to Lambert Woodward. My Tenant, Gould, was his hosthouse, he being much taken with him, and towld me weh I will afferme with my oath, that he had land to dispose of in each plantation a his son John some land, and yt he had wronge in the bay [to the] valew of 200£, and mayd bitter complaints thereof, *but* Morton would let it rest as he tould me till the Governor came over to right him, and did intimate he knew whose roste his spits and jacks turned, &c., but I fear tediousness, and therefore wth the tender of my love to the Gov'r, yorsellfe, Mr. Dudleye, and who also remember me, I take leave and rest.

Yors,

WM. CODDINGTON.

Newport, Aug. 5, 1644.

[P. S.]—Pesecus nore Canonicus have not sent unto me since I rejected a present of 30 fingers and thumbs after their first attempt.

Ousemecome was last Satterday at my house, and doth
say he is all one hart wth and sayth that
Canonicus sent to him to borrow some peeeces he hath to
go againe the next week, which he refused
to lend. [I] told him he did well so to doe, and to
he knew vale.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CAPT. JOSHUA STODDARD,
COMMANDER OF THE BRIGANTINE THREE
BROTHERS, NOV. 28, 1760.

Mr. Walter Nichols, of Brooklyn, N. Y., sends us the following copy of the instructions given to Capt. Joshua Stoddard, who commanded the brigantine Three Brothers in 1760:

By the Honorable Stephen Hopkins, Esq., Governor, Captain General and Commander-in Chief of and over the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in New England in America.

Instructions to be observed by Capt Joshua Stoddard, commander of the brigantine called the Three Brothers, in pursuance of the commission or Letter of Marque herewith given him:

I. That it shall be lawful for him, the said Joshua Stoddard, to set upon by force of arms, and subdue and take the men-of-war, ships and other vessels whatsoever, as also the goods, moneys and merchandise belonging to the French King, his vassals and subjects, and others inhabiting within any of his countries, territories or dominions, and such other ships, vessels and goods as are or shall be liable to confiscation pursuant to the treaties subsisting between our most Glorious Sovereign, the King of Great

Britain, and other Princes, States and Potentates; but so that no hostility be committed nor prize attached, seized or taken within the harbors of Princes and States in amity with his Majesty, or in their rivers and roads within shot of their cannon.

II. That all ships and vessels carrying soldiers, arms, powder, ammunition, or any other contraband goods to any of the territories, lands, plantations, or countries of the French King, shall be seized as prizes.

III. That the said Joshua Stoddard shall bring such ships, vessels and goods as he shall seize and take into such port of that part of the kingdom of Great Britain which was heretofore called England, or some other port of his Majesty's dominions, as shall be most convenient for him, in order to have the same legally adjudged in the Court of Admiralty of England, or before the judges of such other Admiralty Court as shall be lawfully authorized within his Majesty's dominions. But if such prize be taken in the Mediterranean sea, or within the straits of Gibraltar, then the said Joshua Stoddard may, if he doth not think fit to bring the same to some port of England, or other of his Majesty's dominions, carry such ship and vessel or goods into the ports of such Princes or States as are in alliance or amity with his Majesty.

IV. That after such ship or vessel shall be taken and brought into any port, the said Joshua Stoddard or one of his chief officers, or some other person present at the capture, shall be obliged to bring or send as soon as possibly may be, three or four of the principal of the company (whereof the master and the pilot be always two) of every ship or vessel so brought into port, before the Judge of the Admiralty of England or his surrogate, or before the judge of such other Admiralty Court within his Majesty's dominions as shall be lawfully authorized as

aforesaid, or such as shall be lawfully commissioned in that behalf, to be sworn and examined upon such interrogatories as shall tend to the discovery of the truth touching the interest or property of such ship or ships, vessel or vessels, and of the goods and merchandises found therein ; and the said Joshua Stoddard shall be further obliged at the time he produceth the company to be examined, to bring and deliver into the hands of the Judge of the Admiralty of England, or his surrogate, or the Judge of such other Admiralty Court within the King's dominions as shall be lawfully authorized, or others commissioned as aforesaid, all such passes, sea briefs, charter parties, bills of lading, cockets' letters, and other documents and writings as shall be delivered up, or found on board any such ship or vessel, the said Joshua Stoddard or one of his chief officers, or some other person who was present at the capture and saw the said papers and writings delivered up or otherwise found on board at the time of the capture, making oath that the said papers and writings are brought and delivered in, as they were received or taken, without any fraud, addition, subduction or embezzlement.

V. That such vessel, ships, goods and merchandise so taken by the said Joshua Stoddard shall be kept and preserved, and no part of them shall be sold, spoiled, wasted or diminished, and that the bulk thereof shall not be broken before judgment be given in the High Court of Admiralty of England, or some other Court of Admiralty lawfully authorized in that behalf—that the ships, vessels, goods and merchandises are lawful prize ; and that no person or persons taken or surprised in any ship or vessel as aforesaid, though known to be of the enemy's party, shall be in cold blood killed, maimed or by any torture or cruelty inhumanly treated, contrary to the common usage and just permission of war ; and whosoever shall offend in any of the premises shall be severely punished.

VI. That the said Joshua Stoddard shall not do or attempt anything against the true meaning of any article or articles, treaty or treaties, depending between his Majesty and any of his allies touching the freedom of commerce in the time of war, and the authority of the passports or certificates under a certain form in some of the articles or treaties so depending between his Majesty and his allies as aforesaid, when produced and shewed by any of the subjects of his said allies; and shall not do or attempt anything against the King's loving subjects, or the subjects of any Prince or State in amity with him, nor against their ships, vessels or goods, but only against the French King, his vassals and subjects, and others inhabiting within his countries, territories or dominions, their ships, vessels and goods, except as before excepted.

VII. That after the condemnation of any prize, it shall and may be lawful for the said Joshua Stoddard or the owners of the brigantine aforesaid, to keep such and so many ships, vessels, goods and merchandises as shall be condemned to them for lawful prize in their own possession, to make sale and dispose thereof in open market or otherwise to their best advantage, in as ample manner as at any time heretofore has been accustomed in cases of Letters of Marque, or just prizes in time of war; other than wrought silks, Bengals, and stuffs mixed with silk or herba, of the manufacture of Persia, China or East India, or calicoes painted, dyed, printed or stained there; which are to be deposited for exportation, according to the directions of an act made in the eleventh year of the late King William the Third, entitled, An Act for the more effectual employing the poor by encouraging the manufactures of this kingdom; and that it shall be lawful for all manner of persons, as well British subjects as others, according to law, to buy the said ships, vessels, goods and merchandises so taken and condemned for lawful prize, without

any damage or molestation to ensue therefrom to the said buyers, or any of them by reason of the contracting or dealing for the same.

VIII. That if any ship or vessel belonging to his Majesty or his subjects, or to his allies or their subjects, shall be found in distress, by being in fight, set upon, or taken by the enemy, or by reason of any other accident, the said Joshua Stoddard, his officers and company, shall use their best endeavors and give aid and succor to all such ship or ships, vessel or vessels, and shall to the utmost of their power labor to free the same from the enemy, or any other distress.

IX. That the King's subjects and all other persons whatsoever, who either in their own persons shall serve or bear any charge or adventure, or in any sort further or set forward the said adventure according to these articles, shall stand and be freed by virtue of the aforesaid commission; and that no person be in any wise reputed or challenged for an offender against his Majesty's laws, but shall be freed under his protection, of and from all trouble and vexation that may in any wise grow thereby, in the same manner as any other of his Majesty's subjects ought to be by law in their aiding and assisting his Majesty either in their own persons or otherwise, in a lawful war against the King's declared enemies.

X. That the said Joshua Stoddard or his owners or agents before the taking out his commission, shall give notice in writing subscribed with his or their hands to the Lord High Admiral of Great Britain for the time being, or to the commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, or to the commissioners for executing that office for the time being, or the Lieutenant or Judge of the said High Court of Admiralty, or his surrogate, of the name of his vessel, and of the tonnage and burthen, and the name of the captain, owners or setters-out of the

same, with the number of men, and the names of the officers in her, and for what time they are victualed, and also of the ordnance, furniture and ammunition, to the end the same may be registered in the said Court of Admiralty.

XI. That the said Joshua Stoddard hold and keep and hereby is enjoined to hold and keep a correspondence by all conveniences and upon all occasions from time to time with the Lord High Admiral of Great Britain for the time being, or the commissioners for executing the office for the time being, or their secretary, so as from time to time to render and give unto him or them not only an account or intelligence of his captures, or proceedings by virtue of his aforesaid Letters of Marque, or commission; but also of whatsoever else shall occur to him, or be discovered declared unto, or be found out by him, by examination of or a conference with any marines or passengers of or in the ships or vessels taken or by any other ways and means whatsoever, touching and concerning the design of the enemy, or any of their fleets, ships, vessels or parties; and of the stations, seas, ports and places, and of their interests therein; and of what merchant's ships, or vessels of the enemy bound out, or home, as he shall hear of; and of what else material in these cases may arrive to his knowledge, to the end that such course may be thereupon taken, and such orders given as may be requisite.

XII. That the said Joshua Stoddard do not presume, as he will answer it, at his peril, to wear any jack, pennant or any other ensign or colours usually borne by his Majesty's ships; but that beside the colours usually borne by merchant ships, he do wear a red jack, with the union jack described in the canton, at the upper corner thereof, near the staff; and that one-third of his said brigantine's company be landsmen.

XIII. That the said Joshua Stoddard send an account of, and deliver over what prisoners shall be taken on

board any prizes, to the commissioners appointed, or to be appointed, for the exchange of prisoners of war, or to the persons appointed in the seaport towns to take charge of prisoners; and that such prisoners be subject only to the orders, regulations and direction of the said commissioners; and that neither the said Joshua Stoddard, nor any of his officers, do presume upon any pretence whatsoever to ransom any prisoners.

XIV. That he, the said Joshua Stoddard, do not ransom any ship or vessel taken as prize, where such ship or vessel may conveniently be brought into some port of his Majesty's dominions; and in case any ship or vessel taken as prize shall be ransomed, the reasons for so doing, and the condition of such ransom shall be transmitted to the Judge of the Admiralty, and preparatory examinations upon the standing interrogatories shall be taken, as in cases of prizes, and a condemnation of such ransom shall be had, according to the ancient course and practice of the Admiralty, and in case the said Joshua Stoddard shall act contrary to these his instructions, he shall forfeit his commission to all intents and purposes, and shall, together with his bail, be proceeded against, and be condemned in costs and damages.

XV. That the said Joshua Stoddard shall by every opportunity send exact copies of his journal to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and proceed to condemnation of his prizes as soon as may be and without any delay.

XVI. That the said Joshua Stoddard shall also from time to time, upon due notice given him, observe all other such instructions and orders as his Majesty shall think fit to direct, for the better carrying out of this service.

XVII. That all persons who shall violate these instructions shall be severely punished, and also required to make full reparation to persons injured contrary to these instruc-

tions, for all the damage they shall sustain by any capture, embezzlement, demurrage or otherwise.

XVIII. That before any Letter of Marque or commission be issued unto the aforesaid Joshua Stoddard, bail with sureties shall be given before the Lieutenant and Judge of the High Court of Admiralty of England, or the surrogate, in the sum of three thousand pounds sterling, if he carries in his aforesaid vessel above one hundred and fifty men, and if a lesser number, in the sum of fifteen hundred pounds sterling.

XIX. That the said Joshua Stoddard do not on any pretence, molest, detain or imprison the persons of any of the subjects of the Ottoman Empire, nor seize or detain as a prize their ships nor effects in the Levant seas or any other part of the ocean, under pain of his Majesty's highest displeasure and such punishment as by law may be inflicted; and that he, the said Joshua Stoddard, do carry the subjects of the Ottoman Empire and their effects which he shall find on board French ships seized in the Levant seas, bound to or from any port in Egypt, or to or from one port to another in the Levant seas, either to the nearest port of Turkey or Egypt, or their destined port, and there land such persons and such effects as shall manifestly appear to belong to the Turks; and that no effects or merchandise taken on board any French ships which shall be claimed by any subject of the Grand Seignior as being their property, shall be proceeded against for condemnation in any other court but the High Court of Admiralty of England, and that notice be given of the said proceedings to the Turkey Company, to the end that care may be taken that a proper and legal defence may be made on behalf of the claimants, subjects to the Grand Seignior.

XX. That neither he, the said Joshua Stoddard, nor any of his officers or company, presume to molest the per-

sons or interrupt the navigation of the subjects of the Crown of Spain, or seize or detain any ship or vessel belonging to them, on any pretence whatsoever, unless on account of contraband goods and merchandises on board the same; but, that the said Joshua Stoddard, his officers and company, observe all and every part of the treaty made between the Crowns of England and Spain, in the year one thousand six hundred and sixty-seven, and that in such manner as to avoid and prevent all disputes with the officers, commanders and subjects of the Crown of Spain.

XXI. That the said Joshua Stoddard, his officers and company, abstain from all acts of hostility against the ships and subjects of the French King within the Gulph of Naples during the present war, provided that all privateers and other French ships do on their part strictly observe the orders that have or shall be given them to the same effect by the Court of France.

Given under my hand, the twenty-eighth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and sixty, in the thirty-fourth year of the reign of His Most Sacred Majesty, George the Second, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain and so forth.

(Signed)

STEP. HOPKINS.

NEWPORT TOWN RECORDS.

BIRTHS.

Isaacs, Eleazer	of Eleazer and Richa,	Oct. 7, 1761
Hannah	of	May 21, 1763
Pilah	of	July 17, 1765
Priscilla	of	Aug. 14, 17—
Moses	of	Aug. 27, 1772
Frances	of	Nov. 11, 1774
Irish, John	of Benjamin and Martha,	May 5, 1784
George	of	Oct. 1, 1786
Mary	of	Nov. 2, 1788
Sarah	of	Feb. 21, 1791
George	of Jedediah and Peace,	Mar. 25, 1802
William C.	of	Sept. 8, 1803
Eliza'th C.	of	Mar. 9, 1805
James } Joseph }	Twins of	July 4, 1806
[Jos. d. Sept. 27, 1808.]		
Joseph, 2d,	of	Nov. 12, 1808
Perry C.	of	Oct. 5, 1810
William C.	of	Aug. 13, 1812
Albert	of	Jan. 3, 1815
Jeffries, Thos.	of Jethro and Mehitabel,	Apr. 11, 1679
James, Joseph	of William and Susanna,	Feb. 24, 1697
Jersey, John	of Jacob and Content,	July 11, 1708
Damaris	of	Aug. 14, 1710
Damaris	of	Jan 19, 1711-12
Johnson, Jos.	of Joseph and Sarah,	Aug. 20, 1708
Sarah	of	Feb. 27, 1711

Johnson, Rebec. of Joseph and Sarah,	Feb. —, 1717
William of	Feb. 1, 1725
Six sons, of Joseph and Hannah,	
1st	— —, 1721
2d	— —, 1722
3d	— —, 1724
4th	— —, 1726
5th	— —, 1728
6th	— —, 1731
Obadiah, 7th	— —, 1732-3
James, Sarah of Peter and Sarah,	Feb. 4, 1741-2
Peter of	Sept. 1, 1743
Esther of	Apr. 23, 1745
William of William and Hannah,	Jan. 13, 1742-3
Rebecca of	Mar. 15, 1744-5
Ann of	Oct. 4, 1746
Jefferson, Sarah of (prob'y) Benj. & Eliz'h,	Feb. 18, 1746-7
Elizabeth of	June —, 1748
Jenkins, Rob. G. of Robert and Susanna,	May 5, 1755
King, Matthias of Matthias and Abigail,	Oct. 14, 1725
John of	Sept. 13, 1728
Abigail of	July 3, 1731
Benjamin of Benjamin and Mary,	June 11, 174—
Mehitable of	Aug. 8, 174—
Samuel of	Jan. 24, 174—
Mary of	Sept. 18, 174—
Keeling, Eliz'th of Thomas and ———,	Aug. —, 1755
Kinnicut, John of Daniel and Honoria,	Jan. 5, 1742
Daniel of	July 6, 174—
William of	Oct. 4, 1746
Phebe of	Dec. 21, 1750
Elizabeth of	May 5, 1753
Lydia of	May 8, 1755
Kelley, John C. of Rev. Erasmus & Mary,	Dec. 14, 1771
Knox, Thos. P. of Thomas and Elizabeth,	July 18, 1789

Knowles, J. L.	of William and Ann,	Apr. 8, 1810
Hannah L.	of	Mar. 18, 1814
Kilroy, Michael	of John and Bridget,	July 25, 1853
Susan	of	Dec. 15, 1855
Bridget	of	Nov. 15, 1857
Langworthy, A.	of James and ———,	Sept. 20, 1707
Mary	of	Feb. 27, 1708-9
James	of	Apr. 11, 1711
Lloyd, Henry	of Henry and ———,	Aug. 6, 1709
Leach, Ann	of Thomas and Sarah,	June 29, 1710
Thomas	of	July 25, 1712
Mary	of	Feb. 16, 1713-4
John	of	Oct. 10, 1715
Joseph	of	July 29, 1717
Sarah	of	June 24, 1719
Elizabeth	of	— 31, 1720
A daughter of		Feb. 22, 1721-2
Benjamin	of	Oct. 22, 1723
A son	of	Sept. 30, 1725
A son	of	— 29, —
A son or d'r of		Sept. 30 —
Lyndon, Josias	of Josias and Abigail,	Aug. 17, 1713
A daughter of		Apr. 2, 1718
Lawton, Geo.	of Job and Priscilla,	Feb. 1, 1713-4
Lyall, Miriam	of John and Sarah,	Sept. 18, 1728
Lyon, Katherine	of Matthew and Susanna,	May 13, 1737
Margaret	of	May 1, 1740
Lillibridge, Jesse	of Edward and Esther,	Aug. 3, 1740
Lawton, Robert	of George and Hannah,	— —, 1743
Mary	of	Jan. —, 1744
George	of	Feb. 5, 1746
Joseph	of	Nov. 1, 1748
Benjamin,	of	Nov. 17, 1750 to 1752
Jonathan	of	Oct. 31, 1754
James	of	Sept. 20, 1755

Lawton, Job	of George and Hannah,	July 24, 1758
Elizabeth	of	June 2, 1760
Arnold	of Isaac and Hannah,	June 4, 1761
Mary	of Robert and Mercy,	Nov. 21, 1761
Elizabeth	of	Nov. 22, 1763
George	of	June 16, 1766
Ladd, Joseph	of William and Sarah,	July —, 1767 or 8
William	of	Aug. 10, 1769
John G.	of	— —, 1770
Elizabeth	of	Aug. 21, 1772
Lawton, Geo.	of Robert and Dorcas,	July 7, 1767
Levy, Judith	of Hiram and Grace,	July 26, 1768
Moses	of	Mar. 4, 1772
Langley, John S.	of John and Elizabeth,	July 5, 1770
Joshua H.	of	May 10, 1772
James L.	of John and Lucina,	Jan. 2, 1781
Lyon, Nicholas	of Joseph and Mary,	Apr. 18, 1777
William	of	Oct. 31, 1779
Joseph	of	Aug. 16, 1781
Lyman, Ann M.	of Daniel and Mary,	Nov. 13, 1782
Harriet	of	Mar. 6, 1784
Peggy	of	Nov. 24, 1786
Polly	of	Oct. 7, 1788
Eliza	of	May 29, 1790
Thomas	of	Dec. 20, 1791
John W.	of	May 10, 1793
Daniel	of	Sept. 28, 1794
Henry	of	Nov. 18, 1795
Louisa	of	Apr. 16, 1797
Sally	of	Feb. 14, 1799
Julia M.	of	Aug. 30, 1801
Lawton, Jos. C.	of Jeremiah and Mary,	Jan. 2, 1802
Susan Ann	of Joseph C. and Ruth,	May 21, 1830
Ladd, John H.	of Uriel Jr. and Catharine,	Oct. 20, 1849

MARRIAGES.

Ireson, Elizabeth to Perkins Chase,	July 9, 1738
Ingraham, Elizabeth to John Lyon,	Oct. 4, 1748
Instance, ——— to James Woodward,	June 25, 1750
Ingraham, Mary to Isaac Rogers,	—— 10, 1751
Ingraham, Benjamin to Anstiss Bennett,	—— —, 1754
Ingraham, Silence to Stephen Hartshorn,	Nov. 20, 1760
Isaacs, Eliezer to Rach. Isaacs,	About 1760
Ingraham, Lydia to James Prior,	Nov. 3, 1763
Irish, Joshua to Delana Chase,	April —, 1767
Irish, Lydia to Jonathan Wood,	June 4, 1769
Irish, Benjamin to Martha ———,	About 1783
Irish, Jedediah to Peace Cornell,	Apr. 12, 1801
Irish, Emily to Isaac W. Sherman,	Mar. 4, 1832
Ingraham, Grace to Jonathan Burkinshaw,	Dec. 14, 1845
James, Wm. to Susanna Martin, of Ports'h,	Dec. 10 1677
Jersey, Jacob to Content ———,	Sept. 17, 1707
James, Content to Benjamin Bull,	Dec. —, 1710
Jeffries, William to Hannah Southwick,	—— 22, 1739
Johnson, Elisha to Hannah Seabury,	—— 16, 1739
James, Mary to Thomas Helme,	—— —, 1740
James, Peter to Sarah Harding,	April 5, 1741
Jackson, Bartholomew to Mercy Dillingham,	Nov. 29, 1741
Johnson, John Arthur to Mary Haghurst,	—— 6, 1744
Jones, Thomas to Elizabeth Simpson,	—— —, 1746
Johnson, Benjamin to Maria Matthews,	May 8, 1746
Jant, Jemima to William Byrn,	May 11, 1747
James, Ann to James Fowler,	June 28, 1750
Johnson, Mary to Benjamin Denham,	Dec 15. 1750
Jent, Jerusha to John Wright,	Dec. 23, 1750
Jeffries, Jonathan to Sarah Ayres,	Sept. 6, 1751
Jones, Ann to Abram Dayton,	Sept. 24, 1751
Johnson, Sylvester to Mary Ash,	Nov. 3, 1751
Jenckes, John, Prov., to Hannah Corey,	Dec. 3, 1751
Jones, John, Rehoboth, to Jane Grafton,	—— —, 1752

Jeffries, Joseph to Ann Purchase,	— —, 1752
Johnson, Rebecca to Nehemiah Rogers,	May 1, 1753
James, Thomas to Heart Burd,	June 24, 1753
Jones, Thomas to M—— Higgins,	Sept. 9, 1753
Joy, Martha to Gid. Freeborn, Portsmouth,	April 25, 1754
Johnson, John to Ann Swan,	May 15, 1755
Johnson, Daniel to }	Aug. 17, 1755
Johnson, Ann, }	
Johnson, Mary to Nathaniel Scudder,	Oct. 9, 1755
Jeffers, Meribah to Philip Weeden,	Dec. 4, 1755
Jones, Sarah to Peter Lattimore,	Jan. 11, 1756
Jones, John to Mary Buliod,	July 8, 1756
Jepp, John to Ann Sabin,	Aug. 9, 1759
Johnson, Elizabeth to Gideon Casey,	May 11, 1760
Jeffries, Caleb to Jerusha Dyre,	Oct. 17, 1760
Joy, William to Mary Phillips,	Nov. 30, 1760
Jent, John to Rachel Cornell,	June 29, 1761
James, Sarah to Benjamin Sayer,	Oct. 17, 1762
Jackson, William to Elizabeth Phillips,	Nov. 4, 1764
James, Allen to Elizabeth Pettis,	Mar. 24, 1765
Johnson, Ann to Stephen Fry,	Apr. 21, 1766
James, Rebecca to Geo. Moct, Scotland,	Oct. 28, 1766
Johnson, Paine to Mary Winslow,	Nov. 13, 1766
Jennitt, Sarah to William Day,	Dec. 30, 1766
Jarsey, Sarah, of John, to Thomas Stacy, of Thomas,	Oct. 22, 1768
Jennings, Charles to Julia Mumpillion,	July 15, 1798
Johnson, Ruth to James Phillips,	Oct. 23, 1806
Jacobs, Rev. Bela, Son'set, to Sally Sprague,	Feb. 11, 1810
Johnson, Benj. to Sylvia Bannister, colored,	July 14, 1816
Jack, Samuel H. to Frances G. Tompkins,	Feb. 13, 1825
Johnson, Henry to Cath. Remington, col'd,	June 29, 1839
Johnson, Eliza to Stanley Cantibury, col'd,	Oct. 14, 1841
Johnson, Nancy B. to Isaac B. Howland, East Greenwich,	July 24, 1842

Jacques, Ruth E., of Stephen and Renewed,	
to Wm. Howard, of Wm. & Ruth,	Sept. 22, 1842
Jones, Sarah Fenwick to Rob't H. Gardner.	June 28, 1842
Jones, Sarah Stafford, of Waterbury, Conn.,	
to Peter Turner, U. S. N.,	Oct. 12, 1842
Johnson, Levi, Orange Co., Ct., to Amy Fish,	Nov. 21, 1842
Jack, Wm. A. to Mary A. Rodman,	Aug. 29, 1846
Jouvet, Ann M. to William Goodspeed,	Sept. 18, 1848
Jack, Stephen C. to Fanny Banks, of Jos.	Dec. 23, 1849
Jones, Harding, Newburne, N. C., to Mary	
Whiting, Middletown,	Oct. 17, —
Jackson, William to ——— ———,	Aug. 16, —
Jones, Mary to Benjamin Read,	Nov. 21, —
Lawton, Elizabeth to Henry Brightman,	Aug. —, 1694
Lyndon, Sam'l, of Josias. to Priscilla Tomp-	
kins, of Nathaniel,	July —, 1703
Laws, Jonathan, of Milford, to Abigail Ar-	
nold, Jamestown,	Jan. (or Feb.) 14, 1704-5
Lawton, Elizabeth, of Robert and Mary, to	
Jonathan Nichols, of Thomas and	
Hannah,	Feb. —, 1706-7
Leach, Thomas to Sarah Fry, of Thomas,	July 5, 1709
Lawton, Job to Priscilla Thurston,	Apr. 16, 1713
Lyall, John to Sarah Barton, widow,	Nov. 23, 1727
Lyndon, Josias to Mary Carr,	Oct. 5, 1727
Lile, Sarah to James Davis,	Oct. 6, 1729
Lyndon, Samuel, Jr., to Elizabeth Gardner,	Dec. 22, 1734
Lyndon, Samuel to Sarah Minott,	Dec. 25, 1735
Lucas, Mary to John Dunham,	June 29, 1738
Lawrence, George to Mehitabel Chace,	July 9, 1738
Lindsay, David to Esther Child,	July 11, 1738
Lillibridge, Edward to Esther Hill,	July 19, 1739
Little, Hannah to Josias Byles, of Boston,	— 7, 1739
Lake, Hannah, to George ———,	Dec. 24, 1739
Lashley, John to Katharine McKane,	June 19, 1740

Lawton, Jonathan to Freelope Peckham,	Dec. 10, 1741
Lawton, George to Hannah Bidder,	April 18, 1742
Luther, Elisha to Mary Simpson,	Dec. 23, 1743
Leathe, ——— to Mercy Clarke,	Dec. 25, 1743
Lamb, Sarah to George Harris,	Jan. 23, 1743-4
Lee, Phebe to John Pritchard,	May 14, 1744
Ladd, Mary to Benjamin Doubleday,	July 14, 1744
Lamb, John to Mary Fairbanks,	Aug. 5, 1744
Lyon, Abigail to Benjamin Peabody,	Aug. 7, 1745
Lawton, Joshua, Portsmouth, to Martha Manchester,	April 27, 1746
Lawless, Margaret to Jonathan Hart,	Oct. 29, 1747
Lyon, John to Elizabeth Ingraham,	Oct. 4, 1748
Lawton, Rebecca, Portsmouth, to Samuel Rhodes,	Sept. 10, 1749
Luther, Elizabeth to Samuel Corbete,	Oct. 14, 1750
Lord, Rev. Benj., Norwich, to Eliz'h Tisdale,	Nov. 21, 1750
Lyng, Nicholas to Mary Brink,	Aug. 11, 1751
Lamb, Robert to Mary Power,	Dec. 1, 1751
Little, Hale to Caleb Blanchard,	— — —, 1753
Lillibridge, Robert to Alice Baxter,	Jan. 28, 1753
Latemor, Benoni, of Windsor, to — — —,	May 31, 1753
Lambert, Daniel to Niobe D——,	June 3, 1753
Langford, Judith to John Stoneman,	Sept. 17, 1753
Legallais, David to Sarah Wanton, at Mar- blehead, by Rev. Peter Bours,	Nov. 18, 1763
Leadbetter, Hannah to Edward Church,	May 5, 1754
Lyon, Wriell to Patience Heath,	Sept. 19, 1754
Lattimore, Peter to Sarah Jones,	Jan. 11, 1756
Lindsay, Mary of David, to Joseph Vickary,	Mar. 20, 1756
Lawton, Priscilla to John Walden,	Mar. 28, 1756
Lyon, Henry to Sarah Bliss,	Dec. 30, 1756
Lang, Worthy to Mary Chambers,	— — — 23, 1758
Lyon, Ann to John Sherman,	June 17, 1759
Langley, Matthew to Deborah Caswell,	July 22, 1759

Lawton, Gideon to Lucy Howland,	Feb. 16, 1760
Leonard, Robert to ——— Stonal,	Feb. 21, 1760
Lawton, Isaac, Jr., to Hannah Dickerson,	May 8, 1760
Langworthy, Abigail to Samuel Weeden,	July 3, 1760
Ling, Mary to Gideon Tanner,	July 12, 1761
Ladd, William to Sarah Gardner,	Dec. 27, 1761
Lyon, Mary to Robert Taylor, Jr.,	Jan. 10, 1762
Langley, John to Catharine Green,	Aug. —, 1762
Lawton, Royal to Phebe Baggs,	Sept. 23, 1762
Lawton, Priscilla to Nathaniel Potter,	Oct. 24, 1762
Lillibridge, Jesse to Margaret ———,	Dec. —, 1762
Lewis, Phebe to Paul White,	Dec. —, 1762
Lanahan, Joseph to ——— ———,	Dec. 12, 17—
Lawton, Hannah to Benjamin Howard,	Jan. 23, 1763
La——, John to ——— Church,	June 24, 1763
Lewis, James to Sarah Conklin,	July 5, 1763
Locke, Nathaniel to Mary Burk,	July 30, 1763
Lillibridge, Esther to Wm. Peckham, Phila.	Sept. 22, 1763
Lawton, Elizabeth to Israel Brayton,	Oct. 27, 1763
Lyon, Margaret to Edward ———,	Jan. 8, 1764
Lawless, Sarah to Thomas Underwood,	July 24, 1764
Lawton, Wm. to Rebecca Gibbs,	Nov. 20, 1764
Langworthy, Elizabeth to Zephaniah Heath,	Dec. 20, 1764
Layhee, William to Ann Kelsey,	Mar. 31, 1765
Leatherin, Richard to Mary Little,	May 5, 1765
Luther, Perris to Mary Steward,	Jan. 9, 1766
Lawrence, James to Ann Pearson,	Apr. 3, 1766
Langley, William to Sarah Dunton,	Apr. 17, 1766
Lawton, Elizabeth to James Brattle,	Sept. 28, 1766
Ly——, Samuel to Susanna Rusurcil,	May 20, 1767
Lowden, Lucianna to Goodman Halyorsen,	June 11, 1767
Levy, Hiram to Grace ———,	July 26, 1768
Langley, John to Elizabeth Sinkins,	Apr. 6, 1769
Lawton, Robert to Mary Clarke,	Nov. 14, 1773

Larkin, James, Hopkinton, to Elizabeth

Ward, of Thomas,

Sept. 19, 1717

Lyon, Joseph to Mary Underwood,

June 11, 1776

Langley, John to Lucina Halverson,

Jan. 31, 1779

(To be continued.)

ABSTRACTS FROM RHODE ISLAND COLONIAL LAND EVIDENCE.

POWER OF ATTORNEY. ELIZABETH GOULD TO JOHN WARNER.—Elizabeth Gould, widow of Thomas, gives power of attorney to John Warner, of Warwick, to collect dues arising from lands bequeathed by her father, Wm Baulston. She, being blind, mentions son William Coggeshall; date March 28, 1696. Witness—Josiah Wescott and John Warner, Jr. Acknowledged before John Green, Dep. Gov. [Book 2, p. 36.]

DEED. WALTER CLARKE TO CAPT. JAMES GOULD AND WIFE.—Walter Clarke, late Governor, for paternal love and affection, conveys to "Capt. James Gould, of Newport, mariner, my son-in-law, and Katharine, his wife, my lawful daughter, all that my messuage and tenement of houses, with the slaughter house and yard, in Newport, bounded *S.* by ye corner of Thomas Rodman's house and land, *E.* and *N.* by ye common or street, and *W.* by ye harbour." Date, June 11, 1698. Witnesses—Nathaniel Sheffield and John Odlin, Jr. [Book 2, p. 91.]

DEED. JOHN STANTON TO ROBERT STANTON.—John Stanton, of Newport, R. I., for divers good causes, conveys to his "Brother, Robert Stanton, all right, title and claim I have, or may have, to ten acres, bequeathed by my grandfather, John Hordall, to my brother Robert, being

in Newport, bounded as by his will may appear." Date, June 20, 1699. Witnesses—Robert Gardner, Robert Carr and Weston Clarke. [Book 2, p. 99.]

DEED. WALTER CLARKE TO JOHN YELTHRO.—Walter Clarke, of Newport, R. I., for £17 3s. 5d., conveys to "John Yelthro, of Newport, schoolmaster, a small lot of land in Newport adjoining to Clarke street (given by said Walter to ye purchasers and inhabitants in said street, and their heirs forever). coming from ye orchard of Capt. Peleg Sanford, in said street, southerly and extending northerly to ye Main street, near to John Headlies, being the 6th lot from ye said orchard, containing 40 feet in width and $87\frac{1}{2}$ feet in depth southerly, and $90\frac{1}{2}$ feet in depth northerly, bounded East by said Clarke street, South by ye 5th lot, now in possession of Wm. Rhoades, West by Capt. Peleg Sandford's land, North by ye 7th lot in possession of Wm. Stoddart." Date, Dec. 21, 1699. [Book 2, p. 103.]

STATEMENT OF JOHN COGGESHALL.—"Whereas, Elizabeth Gould, so-called, daughter of Wm. Baulston, of Portsmouth, deceased, gave to her son, John Coggeshall, of said town, a deed of gift, bearing date June 4, 1695, before Giles Slocum, assistant, and she being ancient and her understanding failing, and being also blind and almost deaf, by persuasion, &c., has given unto Penelope Goulding, daughter of Roger Goulding, deceased, an instrument conveying her right in said land, her, the said Penelope, procured by Mr. Henry Brightman on pretence of buying out her rights of thirds of said land sold to said Roger Goulding by her son, Wm. Coggeshall, deceased, for ye sum of eight pounds; and she having gone (in an angry fit) to Warwick, has been induced by some evil minded persons to empower John Warner, of Warwick, by power of attorney, to demand of her said son,

John Coggeshall, ye instrument given to him, which he refusing, a caveat was entered upon the records, the allegations in which are false. In answer to which caveat I have caused this instrument to be entered. May 19, 1696." Signed, John Coggeshall. [Book 2, p. 136.]

DEED. PETER EASTON TO WM. BARKER.—Peter Easton, of Newport, R. I., "for valuable consideration in silver money," conveys to his son-in-law, Wm. Barker, of Newport, and Elizabeth, his wife, a certain parcel of land in Newport, "bounded *E.*, partly on Stony River and partly on ye Common; *S.*, on meadow land now in possession of James Barker, Sr.; *W.*, partly on land of Henry Tew; *N.*, on land of said Henry Tew, which said Henry Tew keeps in possession without any lawful right." Signed, Peter Easton. Date, April 7, 1691. [Book 2, pp. 138, 139.]

OLIVER ARNOLD TO ROGER GOULDING.—Oliver Arnold, of Jamestown, R. I., for £5 current of N. E., conveys to his brother-in-law, Master Roger Goulding, of Newport, a piece of land in Newport, in breadth on ye east against ye highway, six rods; and west against ye sea, six rods; bounded south by the land of Simon Parratt; west by ye harbour; north by land of Edward Pelham. Date, Nov. 5, 1689. [Book 2, p. 181.]

DEED. JOSHUA COGGESHALL TO WALTER CUNGRAVE. Joshua Coggeshall, of Newport, son of John Coggeshall, deceased, conveys to Walter Cungrave, of Newport, a parcel of land "on the east side of the river on which Newport Mill now standeth, and not far from said mill, containing 8 score acres adjoining unto Richard Knight's land, on the south side. On the north unto land granted by the town to Mary Clarke, sometime the wife of John Peckham, and abutting upon the great common on the east end thereof; and on the west on the highway that

leads from the mill to Green End Village." Signed, Joshua Coggeshall. Date, May 30, 1651. Confirmed by Mary, mother of Joshua. [Book 1, pp. 279, 280.]

JIREH BULL, SR., TO JIREH BULL, JR.—Jireh Bull, Sr., of Newport, cordwinder, "for good will and affection" conveys to his son, Jireh Bull, Jr., blockmaker, "two parcels of land in Newport—one containing three acres, bounded *E.* by a highway leading into the neck; *S.* by land of Benedict Arnold; *W.*, on a highway leading to my dwelling house, and by two lots sold to Robert Gibbs and Richard Higings." The other, a house lot, "bounded *E.* by a highway leading to Benedict Arnold's dwelling house, *S.* by said Benedict Arnold's land; *W.*, by ye sea; *N.*, by a lot sold to Stephen Hookey." Date. Aug. 18, 1704. [Book 2, p. 316.]

DEED. JIREH BULL TO EPHRAIM BULL.—Jireh Bull of Newport, for £150, conveys to his brother, Ephraim Bull, all that tract of land in Narragansett, "formerly part of ye land of our deceased father, Jireh Bull, Sr., bounded *S.* by land of Rous Helme; *E.*, by ye highway; *N.*, by ye land of Ezekiel Bull; *W.*, by land undivided." Date, March 12, 1693-4. [Book 2, p. 319.]

DEED.—JIRAH BULL TO BENJAMIN BELCHER.—Jirah Bull, Jr., of Newport, R. I., blockmaker, for forty pounds, conveys to Benjamin Belcher, "a piece of land in Newport, fifty-four feet, fronting on the Main street, next to ye water side, leading to Benedict Arnold's, his dwelling house, and ninety feet deep from said street, easterly, bounded *W.* on ye Main street; *S.*, on said Benedict Arnold's; *E.* and *N.*, on land of said Jirah Bull, Jr." Date, Feb. 20, 1704-5. [Book 2, pp. 321-2.]

SETTLEMENT OF JOHN CARR'S ESTATE.—Samuel Carr, of Newport, son and heir of John Carr, of Newport, di-

vides the estate of said John Carr, according to his father's wishes, viz. : 1st. "I give a lot of land adjoining to Joseph Gardner's dwelling place in Newport, bounded *W.* and *N.* on land of James Carr; *E.*, on ye graveyard, and *S.*, on land or street leading to stone wind mill. Also one small house and warehouse adjoining on ye wharf, heretofore my grandfather's, with the wharf and land whereon they stand, and the whole breadth thereof to Capt. Mumford's line; and also one half of remainder of said wharf, except the part where Joseph Gardner's shop stands, and the yard north thereof, the width of said shop to Capt. Mumford's line, which I reserve to myself; all which I convey and confirm to my brother, Caleb Carr, his heirs, &c. 2d. I give my father's mansion house and outhouse adjacent, and the land adjoining and belonging thereto, bounded *N.* on Capt. Ellery's land; *E.*, on land of my said father; *S.*, on the street; and *W.*, on land now in possession of Alexander Mason, I convey to my brother, John Carr. 3d. I give the *S. W.* corner or distinct tenement in which Alexander Mason now dwells, unto my brother, Francis Carr. 4th. I give my sister, Ann Barker, the one half or westernmost end of the new house built by my father, with one half the garden adjoining, with 16 feet at the west end of the house, and twenty feet back from the street. 5th. I give my sister, Patience Carr, the other half of said house and land. 6th. I give assurance of all the above bequests, provided my mother have the use of all said gifts until each party comes of age, except my brother John's mansion house, which I reserve to myself until Alexander Mason's house comes into my hands, until which time I grant my mother equal privileges in said house, and when the said parties come of age, they shall pay to my mother their proportional part of £20 per annum. And that the well at the mansion house shall be free to all brothers and sisters, and that my mother shall

have all the moveables of the estate, she paying the debts thereof And if any of these parties die without issue, then all the property shall revert to me and my heirs, and for the due performance of all these provisions, I bind myself in the penal sum of £500, N. E. money." Signed, Samuel Carr, Aug. 26, 1715. [Book 3, pp. 199, 200, 201, 203.]

INDENTURE. THOMAS CORY AND CHRISTOPHER LINZEY.—"Thomas Cory, son of John, late of Narragansett, deceased, with consent of Elizabeth Cory, his mother, hath put himself apprentice to Christopher Linzey, of Newport, in the trade of house carpenter and joiner for 4 years, 8 months and 17 days next ensuing," &c. Said Linzey to "teach him his trade, and to write a legible hand, and arithmetic to rule of three," and also to maintain and clothe him and to dismiss him at expiration of the time," with two suits of apparel fit for work days and Sabbath. If the master die, the apprentice to be free. Dec. 15. 1713. [Book 3, p. 238, 239.]

DEED. FRANCIS BRINLEY TO WM. MAYS.—Francis Brinley, of Newport, "for a sum of money," conveys to Wm. Mays, of Newport, "one-quarter of an acre of land and house in Newport, bounded *N.* by land of my sister, Ann Coddington; *W.*, by land given to my cousin, Wm. Coddington; *S.* and *E.* by the street lane." Signed by Francis Brinley and Hannah Brinley. Feb. 19, 1673-4. [Book 1, p. 401.]

BILL OF SALE. NATHANIEL WILMER TO JOSEPH PALMER.—Nathaniel Wilmer, of ye city of London, merchant, now resident of Boston, for £80, current money of N. E., gives bill of sale to Joseph Palmer of ye city of London, Eng., mariner, now resident of Newport, of "part of ye hull of ye good ship Constant Mary 250 tons,

formerly called ye Cezar, a French prize taken by Capt. Wm. Wanton, of briganteen Greyhound." Date, April 2, 1703.

DEED. BENJAMIN AND WALTER NEWBERRY TO WILLIAM WANTON.—Benjamin Newberry and Walter Newberry, of Newport, merchants, for five hundred and fifty pounds, convey to Wm. Wanton, of Newport, shipwright, "all that lot or parcel of ground, and is in breadth forty feet, more or less, and in length 200 feet, more or less, with dwellings, warehouses, shops, wharves, &c., bounded *E.* by the street or highway; *S.*, by land of Maj. John Coggeshall, in possession of his son, Joseph Coggeshall; *W.*, by the sea or harbour; *N.*, by a lane of twenty feet wide, at ye lower end, over against the warehouses, laid open from ye street down to ye sea." Dec. 26, 1704. [Book 2, p. 314.]

COMMISSION TO CAPT. THOMAS PAINE.—"Sir Thomas Lynch, knight, one of the gentlemen of his Majesty's bed chamber, and Captain General and Governor in Chief of his Majesty's Island of Jamaica and territories thereon depending; and Vice Admiral to his Royal Highness, James, Duke of York, in the American seas. Whereas, I am informed there are several pirates that have most barbarously murthured divers of his Majesty's subjects, robbed other and taken several vessels, cursing the King, and not so much as pretending to belong to any Prince, or to have any commission of war. These are therefore to authorize Capt. Thomas Paine, commander of the Frigate Pearl, to seize the said pirate, and to take, kill and destroy the said pirates and their ships, provided they resist and cannot be brought in, for doing which this shall be your warrant. I, likewise, hereby further assure you, and your men, that for such service you shall have all the favour they can expect, or I render you and them. Given under

my hand, this 13th October, 1682. Jamaica. Signed, Thomas Lynch. By His Excellency Commanding. Henry Harrington, Sec. A true copy. John Sandford, Sec." [Book 1, p. 353.]

DEED. GEORGE GARDINER TO NICHOLAS GARDNER.—Geo. Gardiner conveys to Nicholas Gardner 60 acres of land, bounded *S.* by Benoni Gardiner, the 1000 acres lying north side of it, and the said land is to be laid out at the east of said George's land. Signed, George Gardiner and Tabitha Gardiner. Nov. 7, 1673. [Book 1, p. 135.]

OCHRE POINT,

THE HOME OF AN AMERICAN JURIST.

As the gay season advances and Newport's visitors assemble, many will recall the hospitalities of Ochre Point, the "touch of the vanished hand" of the great jurist, and his vivid descriptions of those "halcyon days of the republic," when Adams, Clay, Webster, Pinkney, and Calhoun composed a rare galaxy of brilliant minds, whose words of wisdom fell upon the delighted ears of the young diplomatist.

The disciple of Albert Gallatin intimately knew all the great brain-workers of his time, when in the pale dawn of his own public career he twinkled with those planets in the political sky, gradually rising to the full brilliancy of intellectual light, until he himself shone a beacon to guide the "Rights of Nations" over the uncertain sea of arbitration, and to claim for America the honor of giving to the world the textbook of diplomacy.

Well does the writer of this article recall a cosy breakfast party given to Mr. Lawrence in the college rooms of a Professor of International Law, at Oxford, when a question came up in reference to a point of law. "Let us see what Lawrence's Wheaton says about it," said one of the guests, as he spoke taking from the book-case the volume in question. "Let us have an unadulterated opinion from Lawrence himself," remarked the host; "I would rather

consult him than any book, not even excepting his own." Some years after, this same gentleman dined at Ochre Point, where he received from his host a copy of the first volume of his "*Commentaire sur les Eléments du droit international et sur l'histoire des progrès du droit des gens de Henry Wheaton*," which had just been published by Brockhaus, in Leipzig.

The following letter shows the estimation in which this work is held by the highest authority in France :

Institut Imperial de France, }
Académie des Sciences, Morales et Politiques. }

PARIS, le 19 April, 1869.

Le Secrétaire perpétuel de l'Académie à Monsieur William Beach Lawrence, Ministre Américain des Etats-Unis à Londres, etc.

MONSIEUR :

L'Académie a reçu par l'entremise de M. Giraud l'exemplaire que vous avez bien voulu lui offrir de votre *Commentaire sur les éléments du droit international et sur l'histoire des progrès du droit des gens de Henry Wheaton*.

Elle me charge de vous adresser des remerciements. Ce savant ouvrage, dont M. Giraud a fait l'objet d'un rapport verbal à l'académie a été déposé dans la bibliothèque de l'Institut.

Agréez, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

MIGNET.

When Mr. Lawrence visited Berlin, in the winter of 1869, he had several interviews with Prince Bismarck, who said to him : "I find your book very useful ; I consult it continually."

A trunk which was unfortunately lost by Mr. Lawrence in one of his journeys from Washington to Newport, contained a Japanese translation of this work. It had been

presented to the distinguished jurist by M. Mori, the then Minister from Japan to this country.

This extract from a letter from his devoted friend and admirer, M. P. Pradier Fodéré, shortly after the appearance of the third volume of Mr. Lawrence's last work, will be found interesting :

"Monsieur et bien honoré ami.

J'ai reçu pour vous des compliments, des félicitations. Il faut que vous veniez à Paris au mois d'Octobre. Il n'y a pas à hésiter. M. de Parieu, M. Michel-Chevalier, M. Giraud, M. M. Cauchy, Drouyn de Lhuys, Franck, Caro, Valette, tous ceux que nous connaissons, M. Guizot aussi ; que j'ai beaucoup vu cet hiver et à qui j'ai présenté votre livre en votre nom, tous s'étonnent de votre éloignement de notre Paris, qui est toujours le centre de la science. Vous avez, depuis votre départ d'Europe, fait de beaux travaux de l'autre côté de l'Atlantique ; il faut venir les faire valoir à Paris.

Il est absolument nécessaire que votre cours, que vos notes, vos discours, vos consultations soient publiés, et cela à Paris, etc., etc.

Toujours à vous de cœur,

P. PRADIER-Fodéré.

The following notice of this last and most exhaustive of Mr. Lawrence's works is from the *Providence Journal* : "We have heretofore noticed, as they appeared, the volumes of this Commentary on International Law of Hon. W. B. Lawrence, of Newport. It promises to be the most extensive and valuable work on the subject that has yet appeared, and our only fear is that his plan is so extensive that he will never live to complete it. There is no man in the country whose mind and memory are so well stored with all the knowledge to be derived from history and from text books, and we have here the results in profes-

sion." The words of the *Journal* were prophetic; Mr. Lawrence did not live to complete the work his active brain had planned, and which he strove anxiously to accomplish, struggling the while with the fatal malady to which, for the last eight years of his life, he was a victim, yet with a valor inherited from his maternal grandfather, the Rev. Dr. Beach, a brave soldier of Christ, who, preaching in his church at New Brunswick, New Jersey, during the Revolutionary war, continued his sermon, undisturbed by a ball which entering the church passed close by his head and struck the wall beyond; so the undaunted jurist, in spite of the progress of Bright's disease, continued the work to which he had devoted his life. But for the presence of this disease, endowed as he was by nature with a fine constitution, there is good reason to believe he might have celebrated several more birthdays in the golden October, on the cliffs of Newport, the breeze wafting greeting between him and his neighbor, Hon. George Bancroft, as the measure of their years agreed in the same beautiful month. But for this he might have given to the world another volume of his great work, and have also finished his tribute to the memory of Albert Gallatin, upon which he was engaged when the approach of the stern messenger of death forced him to drop his pen. This unfinished address was read at a recent meeting of the New York Historical Society, of which M. Lawrence was one of the founders. In connection with this, it is interesting to read what Mr. Wheaton wrote Mr. Lawrence in 1841 from Berlin, where the former was then Minister; "Since my last, I have received your review of Mr. Gallatin's pamphlet. It is excellent. I lent it to Baron Humboldt, who last evening spoke to me of it. I assure you he was no niggard of his praise."

In 1831 Mr. Wheaton writes to Mr. Lawrence from

London: "I have read with much pleasure your bank article; it does you great credit.

"I saw your friend the Marquis de Barbé-Marbois in Paris (Mr. Lawrence had translated into English Marbois' Louisiana). He retains a lively recollection of you."

Here is a portion of a letter written to Mr. Lawrence by Mr. Wheaton, from Copenhagen, in 1823, which probably refers to the former's approaching return to the United States:

"MY DEAR LAWRENCE: I received a letter in Havre, giving me the same intelligence contained in yours of the 9th inst. So much for their tariff. I regret it very much as it stops you in your career for a time. You had entered upon it under such advantageous circumstances, that it must be really annoying to you. But do not be discouraged, the country must have occasion for talent and experience similar to yours, and will sooner or later put them in requisition.

"I am glad you have an opportunity to hear Guizot & Co. I have read with the deepest interest the "cours" they delivered last season, and should be happy to have a seat alongside of you to catch the living voices of such great men. Ils sont dans la bonne voie.

"What do you hear from home? If Calhoun is Vice President, and Van Buren Governor of New York, neither of them can be Secretary of State. Does Mr. Gallatin go to Brussels? I remain always,

"Your sincere and obliged friend,
H. WHEATON."

This letter from the Secretary of State confirms Mr. Wheaton's flattering opinion of the young *Charge'd'affaires*:

ASHLAND, 9th October, 1829.

MY DEAR SIR:—I duly received your letter of the 31st

August. That of mine of the 1st November but conveyed only a just sense the late President and myself have of the meritorious manner in which you had discharged your diplomatic duties to our common country. I should be happy to hear of you being employed in the Senate of your State (as intended), or in any other public station, being fully persuaded that in any, you would render good public service. Whether you remain in a private, or be promoted to a public situation, I pray you be assured of the constant regard and esteem of

Your faithful servant,

H. CLAY.

This letter from Mr. Madison will also be read with interest :

“MONTPELLIER, June 5th, 1832.

“James Madison has received the copy of the Historical Documents for which he is indebted to the politeness of Mr. Lawrence. The subject of it was well chosen and has been well handled. Mr. Lawrence will please to accept the thanks due for the pleasure afforded by the perusal.”

Perhaps no man, throughout a long life, ever evinced more perseverance, industry and love of study to the absorption of his whole attention, than did the owner of Ochre Point. His contributions to the various law journals and newspapers in this country and Europe, in addition to his correspondence and his voluminous works, kept him busy with his pen at all hours, without regard to meals or sleep. He would frequently arise at five in the morning, and while writing an article for the press, would suddenly order his carriage, and after a hasty breakfast set off for Boston or New York. On one of these occasions going into his library in quest of some papers, Mr. Lawrence discovered his housemaid, an old servant, on her

knees before a pile of books which she was eagerly examining in the early morning light. "What are you doing?" he asked. "Looking for Wheaton, sir," was the reply, as with an Eureka expression of countenance she held up the familiar volume; "You know I always pack up 'Wheaton' with your shirts." There was a great deal of interesting matter crowded into the few years of Mr. Lawrence's official career in London—questions which then arose gave him subjects of enquiry for many succeeding years: The Northeastern Boundary Question, those connected with the Treaty of Ghent, and the perpetually vexed subject between the United States and England, the Fishery Question, all came up while Mr. Lawrence was in London with Mr. Gallatin. It was exceedingly flattering to the young Secretary of twenty-eight to be considered by this Gamaliel of diplomacy, worthy to be left in charge of the Legation while such important negotiations were pending.

"Scarce was the April of his life begun,
When anxious to immortalize his name,
Pleasure and soft repose he learnt,
And laboring upward sought the mounts of fame."

He was but twenty-six years of age, when in the same year in which Jefferson died. when Calhoun was in the Senate, John Quincy Adams, President of the United States, and Henry Clay, Secretary of State, the latter transmitted to Mr. Lawrence his appointment of Secretary of Legation to the Court of London, to which Mr. Gallatin was Minister. Mr. Lawrence succeeded Mr. John A. King, to whom by a singular coincidence, he bore quite a strong resemblance, which likeness increased with years. As Gov. Lawrence lay in his sick bed, many of his visitors remarked how much he looked like the late Gov. King.

The year 1826, when Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence left their

native shore for a residence in London, was an important era in other worlds beside that of politics. Mme. Malibran had just then risen in the operatic horizon in New York. Mrs. Lawrence, who was as passionately fond of music as her husband was indifferent to it, had the delight of assisting at the débüt of the great singer, and also of hearing Mme. Malibran the first time she appeared in London.

When Mr. Lawrence arrived in London, d'Israeli had made his mark as a novelist, and Vivian Gray was attracting general attention. Little did the American diplomatist imagine that the young author of this, many think his best book, was destined later as Premier of England to sway its destinies. Although Mr. Lawrence rarely cared for novels, he took much interest in Lord Beaconsfield's last work, recognizing in the characters of "Endymion" many personages he had known in Europe.

It is to be deplored that Mr. Lawrence had not appointed a literary executor to take charge of his valued correspondence extending through nearly half a century, and including autograph letters from leading American and European statesmen and authors. The advice of the prophet Isaiah is too often neglected until too late: "Set thy house in order, for thou must die." Considering the value that Mr. Lawrence attached to his papers and how the servants at Ochre Point were at all times charged to respect the literary confusion which reigned in the rooms in which the author worked, "never to touch a paper," it would seem doubly strange that no provision should have been made for the preservation of the immense mass of valuable manuscript left at Ochre Point.

Mr. Lawrence was married early in life to a daughter of Archibald Gracie, "that grand old man," as the late Dr. Francis calls him in his "Old Merchants of New York." Mrs. Lawrence's mother was a daughter of Moses Rogers,

of New York, whose wife was a daughter of Thomas Fitch, Chief Justice of Connecticut, and Governor of that State from 1754 to 1766. Gov. Fitch's grandfather, Thomas Fitch, a son of Wm. Fitch, M. P., came from Kent county, England, to Boston, Mass., in 1639, and removed in 1651 to Norwalk, Conn., where the family continued to reside for several generations. Mr. Lawrence's ancestors founded Newtown, Long Island, about the time that the first Thomas Fitch came to Connecticut. As Mr. Lawrence often remarked, "Only American blood had flowed in the veins of his ancestors for two hundred years." The great jurist has also another claim to be considered essentially American; he was born in the same year that Congress sat for the first time in Washington, and during the administration of the father of the President who appointed him Secretary of Legation, so that his life is closely connected with that of the two Adams.'

Mr. Lawrence was graduated at an early age from Columbia College, New York, and from thence went to the Law School at Litchfield, but his health giving way from too close application to study, he was sent by his parents to travel through the South in his own carriage. Though enjoying the hospitality of the rich planters, going from one plantation to another, made much of in society, the studious youth of nineteen writes to his mother from a house full of company: "I am getting stronger every day; I want to get back to Litchfield as soon as possible."

Mr. Lawrence, however, always retained an agreeable impression of this southern journey, where, yet in his teens, he visited Mr. Calhoun, Poinsett, Pinkney and other noted men of the day. A year later he was in Washington listening to Pinkney's speech on the Missouri Compromise bill, preparing himself for his future career. A good picture of Mr. Lawrence was taken about this time. It hung in the library at Ochre Point.

At the time of his second visit to Rome, very many years after the first, Mr. Lawrence's friends urged him to sit to Story or Rogers for a bust. It was a pity that the distinguished jurist should have neglected this opportunity to allow his features to be retained worthily in marble.

For several years there hung in one of the rooms at Ochre Point, a large picture by Trumbull, which represents a handsome child of four years of age, playing with a dog, around which she has thrown one dimpled arm. Her India muslin, short-waisted frock, leaves the white, blue-veined shoulders bare, the cheeks are bright with health and exercise, the little red morocco-shod feet are firmly planted on the ground, and the dark eyes look up sweetly from under a wealth of brown hair. This is little Miss Gracie (afterwards Mrs. Lawrence) in her childhood's summer home near Hellgate, all traces of which, as well as of the family mansion at the Battery, are fast disappearing in the march of time and of city improvements. In like manner the rapid changes in Newport will no doubt smooth away the natural features of the Cliffs as well as its old associations.

As the absence of one sense increases the acuteness of others, Mr. Lawrence, possessing no ear for music, little for art, found no distraction from the study to which he devoted himself through life. While the soft spring breezes and the delicious odor of violets drew most of the visitors in Rome to the lovely grounds of the Villa Borghese, Mr. Lawrence was sitting daily in one of the chapels of a great cathedral, patiently listening to one dull sermon after another for the sole purpose of perfecting himself in Italian. While the angelic strains of the Miserere were penetrating the inmost recesses of other hearers' hearts, and leaving in them an echo which even through the long aisles of the Time, the mention of the Sistine Chapel, will cause to vibrate, Mr. Lawrence was thinking of his approaching

interview with Cardinal Antonelli, or recalling to mind a recent conversation with Pio Nono, when that amiable pontiff hoped the great jurist had enjoyed the recent carnival, which that year had been particularly brilliant. "You saw no signs of discontent, no confusion among my people?" he eagerly asked. "No," replied the American diplomatist, "everything was perfectly tranquil." In speaking afterwards of this conversation to his guests at Ochre Point, Mr. Lawrence said: "I did not say to His Holiness that this tranquillity on the part of the Romans was due to the fact that French soldiers were at the corners of all the streets." France had just driven out the Austrians, and Victor Emmanuel and Gambetta had not yet united Italy and limited the power of the Vatican.

Mr. Lawrence was wont laughingly to remark: "That he might in his youth have made a dancer, as he rather liked the exercise, but for the music which always put him out." It put him out very much one evening in Paris, an occasion to which in conversation with his friends at Ochre Point, he often referred. A dilettante friend of the jurist had invited him to meet such an incongruous assemblage of authors, artists, and celebrities of all kinds, that, as at the Hotel Cluny, a catalogue would have been desirable. There were men and women of all parties and countries, an Irish agitator, Southern States rights men, a bi-metallic currency pamphleteer, a would-be founder of an International Mining Co. There was the successful competitor for the last Prix de Rome, and a "hope deferred" heart-sick genius, who had finally succeeded in getting a picture into the Salon; there was a brilliant young American prima donna just then the rage in Paris; there were poets, men of letters; in fact, a rare collection of noted names in all departments. M. Thiers was there, Littré, Drouin de L'Huys, Michel Chevalier, M. Dupin, Ex-President Pierce, Mr. Motley with his daughter, now the wife of Sir Vernon

Harcourt. There was Mr. Preston with his handsome wife, and a host of others more or less distinguished for talent or beauty. While Mr. Lawrence in a group of "kindred souls" was "living over" the past, recalling the weighty business of state which had fallen upon his shoulders, when, upon the return to the United States of Mr. Gallatin, the young Secretary was left Chargé d'Affaires in London; in the midst of a particularly interesting conversation, the notes of an exquisite voice drew the attention of some of those around Mr. Lawrence, who, unlike himself, happened to have "music in their souls," and the agreeable evening was quite spoilt for the jurist and statesman by the breaking up of the literary *recueil choisi* to listen to the rare music which, to him, was only an annoyance. The French Court was then, in all its brilliancy. Mr. Lawrence was much struck with the grace and majesty of the Empress.

Going over to England, Mr. Lawrence was presented to Queen Victoria. He was present at an interesting debate in Parliament where some of the members in the "heat of argument" practically carried out Lord Palmerston's remark, that "man is by nature a quarrelsome animal" and often forgot the *suaviter in modo* quite as much as do our own legislators. He there renewed his old friendship with Sir John Bowring, who had been one of his associates at the Political Economy Club when Mr. Lawrence resided in London.

Mr. Lawrence had also the pleasure of again seeing Sir Henry Holland, the Queen's physician, who had attended the youthful Secretary of Legation when too close attention to the duties of his office had brought on a severe illness.

Some dozen years later, Mr. Lawrence again visited Europe for the purpose of making arrangements for the publication in Leipzig of his late work. It was at

this time, his mind being occupied with the question of what constitutes the validity of a foreign marriage, that he assisted at the marriage in Paris of his young countrywoman, a New York heiress, with an Italian nobleman, and gave the contracting parties the benefit of his advice in the all important question. He was also consulted by the grandfather of the bride as to the disposition by will, of a large estate. Mr. Lawrence told the American millionaire that he ought most unquestionably to divide his property equally between his two children, and thus avoid any possible chance for unpleasant feeling between them or of bitter memories of their father after his death; that having seen and deplored the evils resulting from family estrangement, he thought in the interest of all parties a parent would do wisely to treat his sons and daughters *exactly* alike, and thus endeavor to secure family harmony beyond all peradventure.

In alluding to the happy result of this conversation, the granddaughter of the testator, in a letter to the writer of this article, adds: "We cannot sufficiently thank Gov. Lawrence for his kindness and excellent advice," etc.

An interesting volume might have been made of the guests at Ochre Point if each visitor had been requested to write his or her name in a book, with an original sentence or apt quotation. Mr. Lawrence rarely dined without one or more guests in addition to the members of his own family. His hospitality was like his reputation, international; he liked to collect the best talkers to partake of the best wines and the best cuisine.

Believing that an artist should never be interfered with in any way, Mr. Lawrence allowed his chef, *carte blanche*, and the "crumbs which fell from the rich man's table" were converted into pretty substantial "loaves and fishes" by the kitchen cabinet of the jurist.

It was a curious coincidence, that in the same year, and

within a few months of the death of Mr. Lawrence, his opponents in the two suits which had become famous in legal annals should have also passed away : Richard Dana, who helped himself to the jurist's learning, without giving the author credit for the same, and Richard Staigg, the artist, with whom the eminent author disputed for years the possession of a lot at Ochre Point, which was alternately assigned now to the plaintiff, now to the defendant.

Another noted person who has died within the year and who was a frequent guest at Ochre Point, was that lion of the law, Judge Stoughton. Now that his splendid head is bowed in the dust, and his persuasive eloquence is stilled forever, both come back forcibly to the mind of one who assisted at a dinner, when also the bright, winning smile of Christine Nilsson was an attractive feature.

It would seem singular in view of Mr. Lawrence's dislike for music, that the "queen of song" should ever have been one of the guests at Ochre Point. She was invited in compliment to Judge and Mrs. Stoughton, with whom she was then staying ; and when she came, her charming manner and conversation made even the great singer forgotten in the attractive woman of the world.

Mr. Lawrence had met at the house of Sir Stafford Northcote, in Bristol, England, Miss Carpenter, the English prison reformer, and when this lady came to Newport, a charming lunch party was given in her honor at Ochre Point, at which were present Charlotte Cushman, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. and Miss Parnell, mother and sister of the agitator ; Professor and Mrs. Botts, etc. A few days after this, Miss Carpenter, introduced by the Rev. Charles T. Brooks, gave an address on her specialty in the Unitarian church at Newport. The matter was extremely interesting, but the manner was like that of most English speeches, marred by hesi-

tancy of speech. Mr. Lawrence, who was present, remarked to a friend, that this defect is especially noticeable to an American attending the Parliamentary sessions in London.

With his old friend and neighbor, Mr. Charles Lyman, of Boston, Mr. Lawrence enjoyed talking over their early reminiscences of Rome, they having been there together at a time when Americans were more in favor in the Eternal City than they are now.

When Mr. Lyman was about to leave Newport for his winter home, as he bade farewell to the jurist of Ochre Point, the latter pressing his old friend's hand, said, sadly: "It is for the last time." They never met again. Mr. Lawrence died the following March, and Mr. Lyman only survived him a few weeks.

Now while these lines are being penned, the bell of "Old Trinity" is tolling for the death of one of Newport's most honored citizens—the universally esteemed Dr. David King is no more. For many years he was the family physician at Ochre Point, and highly valued there socially as well as professionally.

With Mr. Elbert J. Anderson, like himself for many years past a resident of Newport, Mr. Lawrence enjoyed talking over their early years in New York, where both were born in the same year and in the same street. Their politics and associations were the same, their families had been intimate, and their tastes being in many respects congenial, made each find much pleasure in the society of the other.

As the old homestead is passing from the ground to make room for the palatial residence of the present owner of Ochre Point, another homestead is darkened by the death of the truest friend of the jurist of the Cliff, the honored guest of Ochre Point, whose name was a house-

hold world there—Hon. Elisha R. Potter. “Honorable” he was in the fullest sense—his pure, useful life, in its bright example, was more eloquent than any sermon. He was followed to the grave by sincere mourners from all parts of the State; men and women of every station, from the highest functionary down to the most obscure member of the community, mingled their tears for the loss of this good man. In his beautiful, refined home, loving hands keep with tender care each object which has grown sacred to them by his use. His study remains just as he left it.

“There sat he—yet those chairs no sense retain—
And busy recollection smarts in vain;
The place that knew him, knows his form no more,
Not *one* dear footstep *tunes* the unconscious floor.”

And yet with that vague feeling with which survivors try to cheat themselves into a belief that all is but a dream, they wish to believe that “he is coming home.” Home indeed he comes often to the hearts where his memory is enshrined.

The name of Potter is an historic one; the father of Judge Potter was for many years a prominent representative of his State in Congress. When Daniel Webster was asked, on one occasion, if he knew anything of the town of Kingstown, in Rhode Island, he replied, “Of course I know Kingstown, Elisha R. Potter comes from there.” The Elisha R. Potter who died April 10th, 1882, in Kingstown (as it is now called) at the age of seventy-one, was well known as a scholar and man of letters, but still more so as a judge. He served his State well on the Supreme Bench, to which he was elected in 1856, and retained the office until he died.

For more than thirty years Judge Potter was the intimate friend of Gov. Lawrence, who would be quite in-

dignant if the judge ever stayed anywhere but at Ochre Point when the court sat in Newport. It was unfortunate that his own illness kept this disinterested, true friend from the bedside of the dying jurist. Almost the last words of Mr. Lawrence were those of an affectionate message he sent to Judge Potter.

Visits from President Welling of Columbia College, Washington, from Mr. Justice Field and Mrs. Field, from Senator Stevenson, from the Hon. John E. Ward and Mrs. Ward, and from Professor Wharton, of Cambridge, Mass., were among the pleasures to which Gov. Lawrence looked forward each summer. General Warren—"ce brave Warren," as the Comte de Paris calls him in his history of the War of the Rebellion—was also a frequent visitor of Gov. Lawrence; so also was General Crawford, who knew the old homestead well in its days of sadness and bereavement as in its festive hours. Ex-Minister Washburn and the Hon. Wickham Hoffman gave at Mr. Lawrence's dinner table graphic accounts of the exciting events they witnessed in their official career in Paris. Eugene Schuyler, the polyglot diplomatist, who writes a clever book and learns a language in each country to which he is accredited, was, with his wife, a visitor at Ochre Point during the late days of its hospitality. Mr. Schuyler married a daughter of Mr. Lawrence's old friend and connection by marriage, the late Charles King. At many a dinner party of the jurist, Senator Anthony's handsome face was seen and his pleasant tones mingled with those of men of all parties and from every part of the Union, interspersed with those of members of the diplomatic corps. Besides these there flit across the kaleidoscopic glass of memory, faces and forms of the world's honored ones, now gathered to their fathers: Charles Sumner, Jared Sparks, Caleb Cushing, Robert Walsh,

Chief Justices Redfield, Clifford, Burgess, Generals Burnside and Sherman. Another of Newport's distinguished sons, often a guest at Ochre Point, was the late Capt. Kidder Randolph Breese, an ornament to his profession, the pride and joy of his family. With the subsequent commandants of the Torpedo Station, Mr. Lawrence was also in the habit of exchanging hospitalities. He frequently remarked upon the great addition to the society of Newport which this branch of the service has brought here, and upon the discrimination of the "powers that be" in Washington in sending to this station officers so admirably fitted for the position.

The Marquis de Chambrun, a descendant of Lafayette, and the author of *Le Pouvoir exécutif aux Etats-Unis, Etude de droit constitutionnel*," passed many hours in the library at Ochre Point every summer, talking with the jurist on topics of mutual interest. The Marquis de Noailles, when French Minister at Washington, spent his summers in Newport, and often found his way to Ochre Point. One morning when Mr. Lawrence was deeply engaged in the preparation of his great argument in the Circassian case, which reversed a decision of the Supreme Court and procured him compliments from the late Judge Nelson, with the more practicable result in the fee of \$40,000 in gold; in the midst of extreme literary confusion, when tables and every chair were covered with books and papers, Count Corti and Marquis de Noailles entered unexpectedly. Mr. Lawrence, a little confused, was about to make apologies for the state of the apartment, when the Marquis de Noailles interrupted him with the apt quotation of the French poet:

(*"Souvent d'un beau désordre, l'art est le seul auteur."*)

It is worthy of comment that Gen. McClellan and Hon. George H. Pendleton, though so closely connected in politics, never actually met until they dined together at

Ochre Point. Mr. Lawrence often gallantly remarked to the accomplished wife of his brother Democrat, that he had sold her a portion of Ochre Point at a bargain, for the sake of having such a delightful neighbor.

The great rise in real estate at Newport of late years, makes it seem almost incredible to present purchasers that Mr. Lawrence should have paid the absurdly small sum of \$12,000 for his original 69 acres, which once made a part of the Taylor farm. Mr. Lawrence bought his land of John Wilbur, who had purchased it of Nicholas Taylor, who inherited it from his father, Robert Taylor. Robert Taylor bought it from Godfrey Malbone, the grandfather of the famous miniature painter, whose exquisite pictures of "The Hours" is the pride of the Athenæum at Providence, R. I. This land made part of the original grant assigned in 1640 to one Brassie. It was supposed at one time that a gold mine existed on Ochre Point. When Mr. Lawrence purchased his estate, he called it Ochre Point, out of compliment to the ochre which forms the distinctive feature of that part of the Cliffs.

It was a great grief to the owner of Ochre Point, that he was not permitted to breathe his last in his own house. When he left home, ill as he was, he did not expect to die in an hotel. To the last he longed for his library and his large airy apartments. Within a few weeks of his death, he said repeatedly to his faithful nurse: "Powers, do you think you could get me back to Newport?" Alas, it was not to be!

Yet although the home of the American jurist, like himself, is no more; though its Lares and Penates have been scattered by the auctioneer's hammer and *Quæro in vento*, is now the reading of the family motto of "*Quæro Invenio*," so well suited to the man who in his busy life might have asked with General Hoche, "*Trouvez-moi contre la fatigue un remède qui ne soit pas le repos*," although

the very name as well as the character of Ochre Point may change with the tastes of its new occupants, yet like Cicero's Tusculum, even though it may bear its old name no longer, Ochre Point must ever be associated with the fame of the author who lived and worked there. In future years the sad sea wave will continue to moan a requiem over the departed glory of the jurist's home, the foaming billow perchance dashing an angry protest against the *new sea-wall*, while washing the mighty rock, in the bosom of which sparkle like gems the sun-kissed mica, will send on the wild wind many a wail for the death of one who was always too busy with his own works for time or inclination to interfere with the works of nature, or pretend to control the limits of mighty ocean. "Tout casse, tout lasse, tout passe"—homes are broken up, great men pass away; only nature remains firm in its indestructible position, working out its own great laws. The brush of the wing of the destroying angel overturns the inkstands of brilliant authors, but the ocean remains ever full, and the great "author of the universe" continues to write upon his rocks with his waves, the mysterious characters from which science would read the record of earth's existence. Nature furnishes monuments to the memory of her gifted sons; roseate granite encloses in the House of the Lord (where the sun of heaven looks in mellowed light through the stained glass window), sweet and reverent thoughts of Channing, the man who, while on earth, continually "Looked from nature up to nature's God." "Hanging Rock" recalls Berkeley, and his name and verses are reëchoed in Newport's Paradise, while

"Westward the course of empire takes its way."

Even so the rocks at Ochre Point, overlooking that ocean which bore the great jurist's works from the New World to the Old, will recall the name of Wm. B. Law-

rence, the American jurist. Perchance, a future Kent, smoking his cigar upon the Newport Cliffs and meditating over the germ of a commentary which he fondly hopes may prove to the world that talent is sometimes hereditary, as he gazes over the villa-dotted expanse of Ochre Point, may draw inspiration from the path so often trod by the author of the "Law of Nations."

Ere the winds of time and change shall have completely scattered all traces of the old homestead ; ere its memory shall have become to the world in general as "the baseless fabric of a dream," these leaves of recollection are gathered from Ochre Point and tied with golden threads of memory of another life which is also closely connected with the same spot ; connected with the flowers and trees he planted, with the grounds he beautified, while the jurist was increasing the treasures of his library and adding to his literary fame. Memories of one who contributed to the reputation of the great jurist, his father, by relieving him of the cares of life, and thus allowing the author to devote his time and attention to literary pursuits. Like his father, Wm. B. Lawrence, Jr., graduated with distinction at an early age from Columbia College, N. Y. He then read law in the office of the late James W. Gerard, for whom he always cherished a warm regard and admiration. While his father filled the office of Lieutenant Governor of Rhode Island, Wm. B. Lawrence, Jr. was attached to the Governor's staff. He afterwards visited Europe, was presented at the several Courts, and availed himself of the many advantages which he enjoyed as the son of the American jurist. He also, like his father, turned from the path of pleasure in his early manhood and plunged into the serious business of life. His fine legal abilities were of great assistance to Gov. Lawrence in the numerous law suits in which the latter was continually engaged.

It was the sad fate of this unselfish, true-hearted man, to die quite alone. He had risen from a sick bed to go to Newport for the purpose of attending to some matters in Ochre Point, the family being in Europe. Hastening back to New York, where business called him, he was overtaken on the way by death. A man of refined tastes and cultivated mind, he spent his ample means in surrounding himself with books and in contributing to the pleasure and improvement of those around him.

It seems surprising to many that Wm. Beach Lawrence, a New Yorker by birth and education, a life-long Democrat, should have abandoned his native State with which his political principles were in accordance, to take up his residence in a State so obstinately Republican as Rhode Island, so conservative in its tendencies and prerogatives, that a citizenship of more than a quarter of a century hardly prevented the jurist of Ochre Point from being considered a "new comer" in Rhode Island.

It will be remembered that Mr. Lawrence's "Disabilities of American Women Married Abroad" caused the Legislature of New York to alter the property law of the State. Mr. Lawrence tried in vain to persuade the Rhode Island Legislature to permit married women to act as executors of a will; but although his eloquence was powerless with that body, though its politics were adverse to him, he clung to the State of his adoption. He died a resident of Rhode Island. His last public act was to vote the Democratic ticket in Newport the day he left Ochre Point forever.

With its limits this sketch simply pictures the jurist as host and author seated among his books, or with his guests in his dining room regaling them with his reminiscences, some of which are collected in these pages. Mr. Lawrence was urged a few years ago by a friend, to

purchase a very excellent picture of the Point in front of his house, painted by Key, the artist. After looking at the picture, Mr. Lawrence said : "It does not look natural, the house is not there." Those who knew Ochre Point during the life of its hospitable owner, as they stand to-day on the familiar spot, missing the "ancient landmark," and realizing that Wm. Beach Lawrence and his home have passed away forever, will quote the jurist's words : "It does not look natural, the house is not there."

H. G. W.

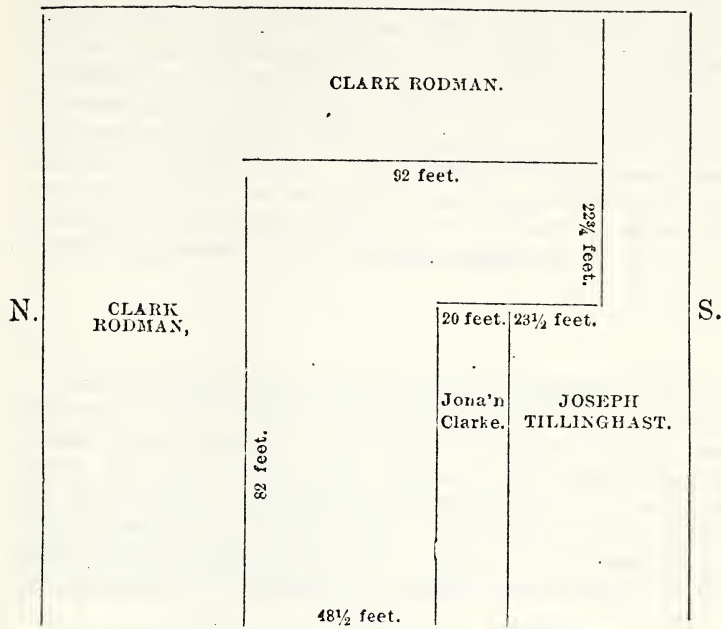
NOTES AND QUERIES.

NOTES.

A NEWPORT PAINTER'S BILL, 1728.—The following items from a bill, dated 1728 and 1729, in favor of John Fletcher, of Newport, painter, against Godfrey Malbone, of Newport, merchant, may be of interest to some of the readers of the *Newport Historical Magazine*: H. H. S.

"To painting sloop <i>Betty</i> , Matthew Malbone, master,	£ 3. 0 0.
"To painting brig <i>Charming Betty</i> , Geo. Scott, master,	16. 0. 0.
"To painting brig <i>Hector</i> , Thomas Wickham, master,	12. 0. 0.
"To painting sloop <i>Defiance</i> , Benj. Howland, master,	2. 0. 0.
"To painting sloop <i>Runlett</i> , twice over, — Claghorn, master,	2. 0. 0.
"To painting brig <i>Eagle</i> , Richard Perkins, master,	16. 0. 0.
"To 1552 yards of painting at the brick house,	194. 0. 0.
"To painting two bedsteads, green,	2. 0. 0.
"To gilding the great room, 2500 leaves,	50. 0. 0.
"To painting and gilding the spout heads,	3. 0. 0.
"To my journey to Boston to buy the gold,	4. 0. 0.
"To priming 16 sashes at Yarworth's,	1. 4. 0.
"To painting 8 large and 10 small sashes,	0. 15. 0.
"To painting 12 buckets,	1. 4. 0.

E.



W.

THE MAIN STREET.

The above plat accompanies papers in suit of Hopestill Potter, of Newport, carter, vs. John Morris, of Newport, mariner, and Major Fairchild, of Newport, butcher, in an appeal from the Inferior Court of "last Tuesday in May, 1733, to next Superior Court, held Sept., 1733." Case of trespass and ejectment "for unjustly withholding from plaintiff, a certain lot of land in Newport (being a garden and yard), with a dwelling house and shop thereon standing, containing from north to south, in front on Thames street, 48 1-2 feet, and from said street eastward about 82 feet, and from the back on the east part thereof, a slip of land about 22 1-2 feet wide, extends about 43 1-2 feet further southward than the other part of said lot, so as to make the back or east side 92 feet from north to south, bounded North and East on land of Clark Rodman; South, partly on land in possession of Joseph Til-

linghast, and partly on land in possession of Jonathan Clark, and West partly on Thames street and partly on lands in possession of Joseph Tillinghast and Jonathan Clark, which land was, on the 12th of April, 1733, in possession of John Lawrence, of Newport, merchant, as of good estate, during the life of Sarah Clark, of Newport, widow. And plaintiff claims that on that date by a deed, the same was conveyed to him, during the natural life of said Sarah, by the said Lawrence." The defendant in his answer, points out that plaintiff does not show by what right said Lawrence held possession and declares that part of the land in suit was then (1733) in possession of Clark Rodman, physician. H. H. S.

WILLS ON NEWPORT TOWN RECORDS FROM 1676 TO 1695, ATTESTED BY ONLY TWO WITNESSES.—Previous to 1872 the law in Rhode Island required three witnesses to all wills to make them legal. During the early part of 1700, many wills were thrown out of court because of the fact of there being only two witnesses. The following "list of wills upon the records of Newport since 1676 [to 1695] attested by only two witnesses," was made by parties interested and presented to the courts about 1700. H. H. S.

WITNESSES.

"Philip Edes, 1679, July 7.	J. Woodman, W. Hitchcox.
"John Coddington, 1679, Dec 27.	Francis Brinley, Wm. ———.
"William Fenner, 1680, Aug. 30.	Robert Tar, J. Williams.
"Katherine Salsnon, 1680, Aug. 12.	O. Holmes, ——— ———.
"William Harris, Dec. 4, ———.	T. Harris, Nathaniel ———.
"Robert Lewis, 1682, April 12.	Ed. Waterson, Weston Clarke.
"Obadiah Holmes, 1682, April 9.	Ed. Thurston, Weston Clarke.
"Marmadock Rowndall, 1677, Nov. 10.	Edw. Shiptin, Eliz. Shiptin.
"John Peckham, 1681, Jan. 6.	John Clark, Henry Tew.
"Jeremiah Brown, 1688, April 11.	Sam'l Carr, Eph. Tanner.
"John Thurston, 1690, Oct. 20.	Mical Daniel, Benj. Towe.
"Peter Easton, 1693, June 1.	Dan'l Gold, Thos Rodman.
"John Johnson, 1691, April 1.	Walter Clarke, T. Rodman.
"Clement Weaver, 1680, Nov. 4.	Wm. Hitchcox, Thos. Ware.
"Samuel Wilson, 1690, Sept. 4.	Thomas Fry, Eph. Turner.
"William Foster, 1690, Sept. 29.	Henry Lily, Eph. Turner.
"Thomas Emmons, 1695 Nov. 6.	John Cox, John Smith."

NEWPORT MERCURY, 1758 TO 1800.—If our readers who have back numbers of the Newport Mercury previous to 1800, will kindly send us a record of their dates, we may be able to report the whereabouts of the full list from 1758 to 1882. A complete file should be in possession of one of our libraries, but if it is not possible to obtain such a file, it would be a great satisfaction to know just where any date may be found.

FIRES IN YE OLDEN TIMES, 1749-1800.—From the records of Engine Co. No. 1, of Newport, we copy the following record of fires in Newport 1749 to 1800. Many of the entries in the first book of records are unique and interesting, as showing the state of the department in those days, and by what rules it was governed. A history of the Fire Department of Newport would be of great value to all interested in Newport's history :

"December —, 1749 Ellery's house on the hill."

"December —, 1759—Goddard's house on the Point "

"February —, 1762—Long Wharf."

"September 6, 1763—Dillingham's shop."

"October 26, 1764 Dr. Stiles' meeting house and Trinity Church,
both struck by lightning."

"June 7, 1766—Col Malbone's farm house."

"October 1, 1766—Green's Sugar house."

"June 21, 1770—Green's Sugar House."

"Dec. 28, 1770 Rodman's and Dennis' house."

"Jan. 18, 1771—Lyon's cooper shop, Green's sugar house and
sundry other buildings."

August 1, 1771—Cole's tan yard."

"February —, 1773 Nicholas Easton's house."

"Jannary 9, 1774 Moor's and Anthony's shop consumed."

"Dec. 11, 1787 "John Hadwin's store on the Long Wharf. Engine out but not worked."

"June 29, 1787 David Melvill's pewterer's shop, near Sam. Fowler's store.

"Oct 15, 1788 The roof of the house of Ebenezer Richardson, deceased, caught by sparks of fire from Mr. Perry's chimney. The uptown engine played, put out the fire, and returned about 12 o'clock, noon."

"Dec. 2, 1789—About four of the clock in the morning, the blacksmith's shop of Noah White was burnt down by the charcoal in the shop catching fire."

"Jan. 21, 1792—About half-past 12 of the clock in the morning, the bake-house, curry-house, bark, &c., belonging to Wm. Tripp, was consumed, together with the store of Governor Collins, and goods therein of value."

"Nov. 17, 1795 - About six o'clock this morning, the work shop of Jonathan Southwick, on the Long Wharf, burnt down, and very much injured his house and stock. It took fire from some fire being carelessly left after graving a boat in his shop."

"Nov. 24, 1795—This day an alarm of fire was made. It was Mr. Frazar's school house in the Church Lane. It was extinguished by some buckets of water being thrown on it in good season."

"Aug. 14, 1797 - Francis Brinley's ropewalk burned. It took fire by a tar-kettle boiling over."

"Dec. 22, 1797 Fire at Job Chaloner's house in the Main street."

"Dec. 5, 1798 A fire at blacksmith's shop on the Long Wharf, occupied by one Underwood, and was consumed, with a sailor by the name of Lewis; and led to the house of Capt. George, which was consumed; and from thence to Mr. John Shaw's, and consumed that, with Mr. Southwick's house. Mr. Southwick's boat building shop was pulled down."

"Oct. 25, 1800—This night the house of Mr. Delana was burnt to the ground, with the shed that belonged to the Friends. A negro woman belonging to Mr. Delana was burnt to death."

"OUR FRENCH ALLIES. This volume, upon which Rev. E. M. Stone, of Providence, has been long engaged, is in press, and approaching completion. It will comprise about five hundred pages, profusely illustrated. Much new matter will be introduced. The narrative covers the entire revolutionary period. Full notices of so-

cial life in Newport and Providence, together with many biographical sketches, are given. The assistance rendered by "Our French Allies" from 1778 to 1782, occupies a conspicuous place.

A CHART OF THE CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN OF FRANCES, DAUGHTER OF HON. LEWIS LATHAM.—We have received from Frederick A. Holden, Esq., of Washington, D. C., the following letter :

Department of the Interior, }
General Land Office, }
Washington, D. C. June 16, 1882. }

Editor Newport Historical Magazine,

Dear Sir :—I am preparing a chart of the children and grandchildren of Frances, daughter of Hon. Lewis Latham. She was married four times, viz: 1st, to Lord Weston; 2d, to William Dungan; 3d, to Jeremiah Clarke, President-regent of Rhode Island; 4th, to Reverend Mr. Vaughan. By the second marriage she had four children, and by the third marriage seven children. I have ascertained the names of 75 grandchildren. It is my opinion that this daughter Frances, was the only child of Hon. Lewis Latham, falconer to King Charles First, who came to America. I am about to send forth to Hon. Lewis Latham's descendants a beautiful photograph of that very illustrious man. Through his daughter, above named, he probably has more descendants in this country than any other person. The first issue of the photographs will be one hundred, and they can be had by subscribers for the small sum of one dollar each. I calculate that from his 75 grandchildren, his descendants to the eighth generation reached the unusual number of, perhaps, 170,000 souls.

Yours,

FREDERICK A. HOLDEN,
Room 135, G. L. O.,
Washington, D. C.

NEW ENGLAND LOYALISTS.—Jones, in his history of New York, gives numerous instances of the oppressive and unjust mea-

asures used by the English officials towards the loyalists, during their occupation of New York city. Stephen DeBlois, of Newport, with others of his name, was a large importer of English goods especially of hardware. On the withdrawal of the Royal forces from Rhode Island, he fled with them to New York, with what results the following letter will show: J. E. M.

Newport, June 19, 1882.

"To His Excellency Sir Guy Carlton, K. B. General and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in America, &c , &c.,

Sir: Sensible that your Excellency has not a wish that any of His Majesty's subjects in this Garrison under your protection should be oppressed, occasions me to represent to you my situation. I came from Newport, Rhode Island, with the Troops at the time it was evacuated, and brought with me a large quantity of merchandize, great part of which is on hand, and in order to reduce the heavy expence I have been at in this City, removed my goods from my store last May to my dwelling house in Broadway, N. Y., which obliged me to make use of the lower part of the House and have only three rooms, one of which is occupied by my sister, the other a Bed or Keeping room for my family. I am now order'd by the Barrack office to remove my goods to receive a Billet, which is impossible for me to do without hiring some other House; not having sufficient room to hold my goods, am under the necessity of hiring a cellar, and momentarily expect a quantity goods from So. Carolina. I have at all times most cheerfully received a Billet whilst the House was not Improved in this way. I most humbly request your Excellency to grant me relief and not suffer my Family to be distressed. Sir

Your Excellency's most obedient

and Most Humble Servant,

STEPHEN DEBLOIS."

New York, Sept. 21st, 1782.

"Copy:"

"Sir :—The Inclosed is Copy of what I wished to have presented to your Excellency, but was informed the method that must be pursued was to refer it to General Robertson, which was done, and I waited on him in person with it. He told me he must refer it to the Commandant, to which I have had no other reply, than on the 28th ult., Capt. Cook, of the 37th Regiment, brought

me a Billet, whom I inform'd of my situation and show'd him every Room in the House, on which he waited on me to Mr. Brownrigg, who told me I might hire a Store and put my goods in. On informing him I could not, he told me he should apply for a file of men to enforce the Billet. On the next morning a Mr. Gibson from the Barrack office came with a file of men and put Capt. Cook in possession of my Keeping room, and myself and Family have only a Bedroom to retire to. I have only to expect relief from Your Excellency's Clemency, of which I have not the least doubt, and shall ever remain, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obed't

and most Humble Servant,

STEPHEN DEBLOIS."

New York, Dec. 10, 1782.

QUERIES.

1. a. Where can be obtained a copy of the will of John Borden, of Portsmouth, the friend of King Philip, who was born 1640 and died June 4, 1716?

b. He married, Dec 25, 1670, Mary Earl, born about 1655, died June, 1734, daughter of William Earl by his first wife, Mary, who was a widow Walker, possibly from Yarmouth. What was the maiden name of this widow Walker?

c. Richard Borden, of Tiverton, R. I., son of the above John, born Oct. 24, 1671, died July 12, 1732, married, probably, 1692 or 3, a person named Innocent. What was her maiden name?
Montreal. ELLEN BORDEN PAINE.

2. Are the old records of the overseers of the poor, or keepers of the poor house of the towns of Newport and Portsmouth from 1740 to 1800 still in existence? If so, where can they be seen.
MAC.

3. Where can I find the hymn composed by Elder Peleg Burroughs, on the "Dark Day" in 1780?
J. J. J.

The hymn composed by Elder Burroughs, pastor of the Free-will Baptist church of Tiverton, R. I., "on the 20th day of the 5th month, 1780, according to the ability which God gave him to

commemorate the darkness of the preceding day," was published in the weekly edition of the *New Bedford Standard*, May 16, 1880, a copy of which can be seen at the office of this magazine.

4. Who was the father of Samuel Burroughs, of Newport, R. I., who died in Newport, Oct. 21, 1801, age 89. Samuel married Mary Green of Middletown, R. I., Nov. —, 1745. She died in Newport, Nov. 10, 1801, age 79? Z.

The Newport Historical Magazine.

HENRY E. TURNER, M. D., Editor.

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BY THE

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Address all communications to

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JAMES N. ARNOLD, Editor.

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1882.

THE
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No. 2.

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VOL. 3

HISTORICAL ADDRESS

DELIVERED BEFORE THE ALUMNI OF GREENWICH
ACADEMY, AT EAST GREENWICH, R. I., JUNE
22, 1882.

BY HENRY E. TURNER, M. D.

“Breathes there the man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself has said,

 This is my own, my native land?
Whose heart has ne’er within him burned,
When home his footsteps he hath turned,
 From dwelling on a foreign strand?

If such there breathe, go mark him well,
For him no minstrel raptures swell;
High though his titles, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth, as wish can claim;
Despite those titles, power and pelf,
The wretch concent’red all in self
Living, shall forfeit fair renown,
And doubly dying shall go down
To the vile dust from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonored, and unsung.”

Around this beautiful spot cluster the earliest and the sweetest associations of my childhood. It is most beautiful to me, not alone from its own intrinsic loveliness and my own personal recollections, but because the generation of my family immediately preceding me were pupils of the Academy under its first and second preceptors, and indulged in the same affection for it and the same interest in it.

“Where’er I roam, whatever realms to see,
My heart, untravell’d, fondly turns to thee.”

Frequently, nay, almost constantly, my imagination takes me back to the scenes so vividly impressed upon it, now long past, over the long interval that lies between. I lay me down on the soft, sweet turf in the shade of one of the locust trees which then ornamented the Academy grounds, and which to me are the type and synonym of the trees of Paradise; I gloat over the loveliness of its flowers and inhale with intense delight their delicious fragrance; I revel in the twittering of the sparrows and the carols of the song-birds, the droning of the locusts and the hum of the insect world, and mingled with these the lowing of kine and the bleating of sheep, for at that time this was comparatively a rural and pastoral locality, and I drink in copious draughts of the purest, the sweetest, the most heavenly ether, which, as it seems to me, any spot on earth can afford; and I people the play-ground, spread before me with all its lights and shadows as distinct and vivid as if a half century had not intervened, with the faces and forms of my youthful associates—now, alas! most of them denizens of another sphere, but in my imagination redolent of health, activity, and promise. I watch their graceful and sinewy movements, I become inspired by the youthful spirit exhibited before me, I arouse myself from my “*dolce far niente*,” I renew the elasticity of my

muscles, I join in the sports of my friends, I taste again the enjoyments of childhood—the kite, the ball, the quoits, the tag, but most especially the athletic game, probably indigenous here, and so far as I know absolutely confined to these premises, of *haccae*. The Academy boys used to be fired, much as the ancient warriors of France and England by the watchwords “*Denis mont joie*” and “*St. George for merrie England*,” by the cry “*Haccae round the Academie*.”

Such pleasures as grow out of such reminiscences are probably the natural outgrowth of most other institutions of like character; and they constitute, except to persons of depraved and vicious tendencies, an inexhaustible resource under the trials and disappointments of life.

The detailed history of the Institution given you in 1877 by Rev. Mr. Benton makes it unnecessary for me to enter into anything of a similar character, and the thorough and exhaustive manner in which his work was accomplished has so completely covered the ground that any such attempt would be extremely delicate and difficult of accomplishment, but would be emphatically a work of supererogation.

I infer that, in assigning me the honor and gratification of addressing you on this occasion, it was contemplated that as a pupil of the Academy under the old regime, I would dwell more especially on that period of which I had personal experience, and the preceding time with which I have close traditional relations, and in order to prosecute my design I have had occasion to use Mr. Benton's address as a framework of my reflections, and I wish here to express my profound obligation to him and my high appreciation of the accuracy and completeness of his work.

The necessity for the establishment of such a school as this was designed to be, was at that time a very pressing one, and those who are old enough to have heard the con-

versations of those who were boys at the time, and the descriptions of the methods of discipline in Master Franklin's School, can equally appreciate it. In the first place there was no pretension to any capacity to instruct in advanced and especially classical branches of study. Each boy, on entering school, was fitted with a nick-name, conceived in the coarsest possible spirit, by which he was always addressed by the master and also, as a matter of course, by the pupils; and the system of discipline applied solely to corporal sensibility.

The instrument of torture was a leather strap familiarly called "the black snake." This was rolled up into a coil and thrown across the room at the victim, and he was ordered by his coarse and sometimes vulgar soubriquet to bring the snake to the master and receive his modicum of punishment, and this was administered generally in a manner that argued a high degree of relish on the part of the executioner if not on that of the culprit.

Master Franklin's tone was pretty well illustrated by a little couplet which he composed soon after the opening by Mr. Alden, viz.:

"Academy pigs got out of their pen,
And Franklin's gentlemen drove them in."

The institution of the Academy inaugurated a revolution. Mr. Alden treated his pupils as ladies and gentlemen, and very little of the old ruffianly style of beating knowledge and morals into children was ever practised in this Institution or would have been tolerated.

Master Maxwell, whose day had passed long before this time, was reputed to have pretensions as a scholar, but his methods were of the olden time. Jacob Campbell was of a gentler spirit; he taught a school for a time. He was an accomplished scholar and a modest and gentlemanly man, but he died young.

This Institution must have had a very great influence in shaping the character, the manners, and the habits of the generation now passed away, many of whom I knew intimately, and to some of the more prominent of whom I shall hereafter refer.

My first knowledge of the Academy dates from 1820, when I was four years old. I was taken by my aunt to attend the female branch of Mr. Allen's school, taught in the north wing of the old building by a Miss Thompson. Probably my literary progress at that time was unimportant, at any rate my recollections do not refer much to that point, but I recollect perfectly many of the individuals who were pupils. The Misses Updike, Arnold, Casey, King, Mawney, and Miss Tillinghast, Pinniger and Bardine. Mr. Allen soon after became an invalid and died, and I was sent to Mrs. Coggeshall's school, which was better adapted to my infantile capacity.

My next recollection is of attending school in the south wing, under the mastership of Mr. John Cooke Brown, who is overlooked in the published list of instructors, but who probably taught for a short period in the interval between the incumbency of Messrs. Allen and Whiting, about 1822. Mr. Brown had been a law student in the office of General Albert C. Greene, and his son William Albert Greene and myself were the exceptionally little boys in the school. Mr. Brown went to Ohio, and shortly after died. One of the incidents which perhaps tends to fix this experience on my mind with unusual force is, that I saw Mr. Brown and my father mount their horses in front of the Dr. Turner house, on this street, to begin their journey to the West together, and it is a curious matter for reflection that my father made this trip to Tennessee, and another subsequently to Alabama, and returned all on horseback, and both within my distinct recollection.

Quite a number of boys were at Mr. Brown's school

whom I don't recall as schoolmates afterward, having passed the days of boyhood, notably—Franklin Greene, Jr., Lodowick Updike, John, William and Silas Casey, Vernon and Charles King, and many others, in fact, my next experience commencing with Rev. Charles Henry Alden in 1823 and ending in April, 1823.

The accession of Mr. Alden was a new departure. He was a man of high accomplishments and a good deal of energy, and began with a large school, with a number of boys from Providence and Bristol. Of those from Providence were Frederick Herreshoff, Henry Bowen, William Dorrance, Francis J. Lippitt, William Magee, James Cooke, Henry Martin, Francis Blake; and from Bristol—William Munro and George Coggeshall, names which I recall. Mr. Alden was an Episcopal minister, and during his stay in Greenwich held the Sunday services in the old meeting-house where St. Luke's Church now is.

In those days there was an examination at the end of every quarter, nominally before the Board of Trustees, but I fancy most of the social notabilities were invited, and several gentlemen were generally present, among whom were Mr. Samuel King, Mr. John Brown, Mr. William P. Maxwell, Mr. Ray Clarke, Mr. Franklin Greene, Mr. Wanton Casey, Dr. Charles Eldredge, Gen. Albert C. Greene; and once or twice Mr. Alden had an exhibition in the church, a programme of one of which I have fortunately preserved, in Mr. Alden's own handwriting.

Of the names mentioned above as Mr. Alden's pupils from Providence, Frederick Herreshoff is still living in Bristol, and is the father of the Herreshoffs who have made the name famous throughout the world by the wonderful genius and energy they have exhibited in the construction of sailing and steam vessels, in the improvement of propulsive machinery, and in the perfection and

beauty of their work, although the senior and leading partner is entirely blind. So well are they known and so highly appreciated abroad that they are generally engaged in filling orders from foreign governments.

Henry Bowen, who was a son of Hon. Henry Bowen, for very many years Secretary of State, became a prominent citizen, and was at one time Postmaster of Providence. He died several years since.

William Dorrance, who died within a year or two, was well known among the prominent and successful manufacturers of Providence, and was highly esteemed in that community.

Francis J. Lippitt is now living in Washington, D. C. He was bred to the law, but always gave indications of a strong military bent. He was an officer of volunteers in the Mexican War, after the close of which he became an early emigrant to California, where he soon acquired a prominent position as a lawyer, but on the breaking out of the Rebellion he entered the field as colonel of California volunteers, and eventually became a general. After the war he was for some time a resident of Providence, and eventually removed to Washington some years since.

James Cooke, afterwards Rev. James Cooke, who was a brother of the late Joseph Cooke, of Providence, and of Hon. George Lewis Cooke, of Warren, was a very promising and prominent Episcopal clergyman. He died many years ago in the midst of his usefulness. William Magee died in early youth; of the others I can give no account.

All of these were men of character, and as pupils were diligent and conscientious, and whether or not brilliant and distinguished in after life, were worthy scions of this ancient Institution.

Of those who were Greenwich boys in Mr. Alden's school, the most conspicuous and best known probably is

Professor George W. Greene, who still lives within sight of the Institution in which he first developed the love of literature and devotion to study which have enabled him to shed lustre on the place of his nativity, and on the Institution whence his early training was derived.

In Mr. Alden's school were besides, Nathaniel Greene, son of Nathaniel R., Christopher, William M. and Henry W., sons of Franklin Greene, Christopher and Nathaniel, sons of Capt. Nat. Greene, and especially William Albert, son of Hon. Albert C. Greene, who was always conspicuous under this and the subsequent administrations for his aptitude and proficiency, and was equally the acknowledged leader in the athletic sports of boyhood. His life was unfortunately lost in the terrible catastrophe of the steamer Lexington, just after his arrival at maturity.

These names are significant as showing the large number of families named Greene then living in Greenwich. Other names were Charles and James H. Eldredge, of whom Charles died many years ago, and James is the Doctor, well and worthily filling his father's place in this community at this date, and Christopher P. Handy, who died a few months ago in Newport.

For want of time I cannot stop to recall all the names of my fellow-pupils, agreeable though the task might be, for I have none but pleasant associations with them, and even more pleasant ones still with the young ladies who attended at the same time, but whose names it might be thought indelicate to repeat here.

Most of these whom I have mentioned were also pupils in the subsequent schools under Messrs. Coleman, Robinson and Edes and Robinson again, with whom my connection ceased in consequence of the removal of my family to Portsmouth in 1828.

After leaving Greenwich Mr. Alden established a board-

ing school in Providence in the old Olney Mansion, on High street, opposite the Dexter Training Grounds, which was for a time very successful, and the Providence boys who were here followed him to his new school. He afterwards removed to Philadelphia, where for many years he conducted a young ladies' school with great success and reputation. Toward the close of his life he became a chaplain in the United States Navy.

Mr. Alden married Miss Alice White, daughter of Rev. Henry White, of Bristol, another of whose daughters was the wife of Governor Byron Diman, and mother of the late distinguished Professor J. Lewis Diman, of Brown University.

The influence of Mr. Alden in forming the morals and manners of his pupils, if a boy under ten years of age may be presumed capable of making an estimate, was not inferior to his power of imparting knowledge. To my mind, and I knew him well in after years, he was the ideal schoolmaster.

Rev. Ebenezer Coleman, who succeeded Mr. Alden, was a Congregational minister. He also occupied the pulpit of the old meeting house, and I believe was acceptable in both capacities. Meanwhile some of the older Greenwich boys had entered college or had gone into business, and there was an accession of smaller boys. Among others I recollect James King, John Proud, Gideon Mowry, and Samuel Whiting.

Whiting was a little chunk of a fellow, full of animal spirits and wit, and smart as a steel-trap. One day he was very much engaged in some matters inside his desk, and a large part of him was inside it. Mr. Coleman's attention was attracted; "Master Whiting," said he, "why don't you get entirely into your desk?" No sooner said than done. Master Sam popped in and shut down the lid, to the intense amusement of the school.

Mr. Coleman married a daughter of Hon. Thomas P. Pitman, of Newport. Mr. Coleman was a very estimable and exemplary man. I think the school was rather small at this time.

Under Mr. Christopher Robinson, his successor, the school was larger, and there were a considerable number of accessions from Providence and Newport. Mr. Robinson, besides being a man of superior acquirements, was an energetic, painstaking teacher, and the school under his administration was very popular and successful. William D. Brayton, since member of Congress, was one of his pupils. He was from Apponaug. There were two other Braytons, from Cranston, and generally those Greenwich boys who had been in the school under the two preceding preceptors.

Mr. Robinson, at the time of conducting the Academy, was a law student, and he afterward became a prominent lawyer in Providence county, a Member of Congress from Rhode Island, and is still living. His first wife was Alice Ann, daughter of Judge Joseph J. Tillinghast, of East Greenwich. Mr. Robinson was and is held in high respect by all his old pupils.

Mr. Henry Edes, afterwards Rev. Henry Edes, was a son of Rev. Henry Edes, then very prominent as pastor of the First Congregational Church in Providence. He was very young, being then a collegian, and took the school during a vacation and taught it only for a very short period, when, if my recollection is correct, Mr. Robinson returned and resumed charge of it. The published catalogue, making Mr. Edes' incumbency two years, must, I think, be inaccurate. Mr. Edes was a very amiable and attractive young gentleman and a great favorite, particularly with the young ladies, and there was great regret at his departure. I never saw him afterward. I have seen

His death announced, within a year or two, in a New York paper.

I left Greenwich in April, 1828, and from that time, of course, cannot draw on my personal recollection.

Of the subsequent teachers I knew only George W. Greene, Thomas P. Rodman, and Daniel G. Allen.

Mr. Greene, it is almost unnecessary to say, brought to this work very high accomplishments as a scholar, and such recommendations as a long residence in Europe afforded, at a time when very few Americans enjoyed any privileges of such a character, and he must have been considered a very great acquisition, and his retirement from the position, after a short service, a source of great regret.

Thomas P. Rodman was a Newport boy, and I knew him intimately. He was a man of wonderful versatility of genius and an untiring student. In his youth he was very much interested in religious enquiries, and for a long time was unsettled in his convictions, but finally became a minister of Swedenborgianism, and died in Philadelphia, where he had a church, within a few years.

Daniel G. Allen I knew only as a schoolmate in this Academy in early boyhood. Through his instrumentality, as I understand, the change from the old management to the new, and from Kent to Greenwich Academy, was in large measure due. Out of this change, very naturally, some controversy and some feeling of discontent on the part of the party from which the control passed away grew up. Possibly some remnants of that feeling still subsist; but it seems to me that in view of the large amount of good which has since been accomplished, and the languishing condition previously existing, all parties should now unite in giving their sympathy and aid to so meritorious an enterprise.

To discuss the morality of all the details of a transac-

tion so remote and so complicated would be impertinent and useless, and nobody who knew the men would doubt the perfect fair-mindedness of William Livesay or of Bartholomew Otheman, or of Abel Stevens, and it is pretty certain that the sum paid for the establishment by the Conference was fully equal to its value.

The mention of Mr. Livesay's name gives me occasion to pay a just tribute to one of the most genuine and single-minded men I ever knew. He came to Portsmouth directly from England when a very young man, with all the peculiarities of a provincial Englishman fastened to him with all tenacity which inhered in the character of the man. I was an attendant of his church and a member of his Sunday-school, and I take pleasure in ascribing to his instruction and influence a considerable degree of whatever of good there may be in me. He used to strive to speak my name correctly, but could never get nearer than "Enery He. Turner." Such was the determination and persistency of the man that when, thirty years later, I heard him preach in Newport there was not perceptible a shade of dialect that would have led any one to doubt his being an American "to the manor born."

Mr. Livesay was undoubtedly a partisan, as are all strong men, but his partisanship had no element of self-seeking; it was a partisanship in which divine direction was always earnestly and prayerfully sought.

Thus far I have dwelt on incidents in my own personal experience, but I feel as if I had imbibed a pretty lively consciousness of the life of the old school from the frequent allusions to the previous time by my seniors whose youth had been passed under its influence.

As I have said, the advent of Mr. Abner Alden was a new departure. He made an extraordinary effort to improve the manner and methods of colloquial expression

which, judging from what I can recollect of the style of the more ordinary people of the country about, was sadly needed. Perhaps a sneer of Master Franklin's was as significant of the difference in tone of the two schools as possible. Master F. said that Mr. Alden was teaching his scholars to say "churnips and pochachoes."

Upon one occasion he attempted to instruct them in gracefully introducing parties. Taking a boy by the hand he led him in front of the young ladies, said he—"You will bow and say Mr. So-and-so, Miss So-and-so," which the boy performed literally, introducing the gentlemen as Mr. So-and-so to the whole line of Misses So-and-so.

Mr. Alden was an excellent instructor and a philologist of no mean pretensions. He was author of a set of spelling and reading books, which were highly esteemed, and were the text-books of the Academy up to the time when my connection with it ceased.

Mr. Joseph L. Tillinghast, who succeeded Mr. Alden, was a very accomplished man, and was always spoken of as a very capable and successful instructor by my mother, who was his pupil during his incumbency of three years. He became a very prominent and distinguished member of the Rhode Island Bar, and was for many years a leading member of the General Assembly, and afterwards a Representative of this State in Congress.

As my parents were not pupils of Mr. Putnam, I have no data in relation to him.

The Rev. Ezekiel Rich was a man of very striking peculiarities. I have heard many anecdotes of him, most of which have escaped me. He was undoubtedly a good scholar and faithful instructor, but his qualities were not such as generate popular applause. On one occasion he went on a missionary expedition into Gloucester and Burrillville, at that time not thought by the Greenwich people

to be the most enlightened portion of the universe. In one place, after preaching in the morning, he gave notice that he should preach a sermon for the instruction of the lower classes. Singularly enough, it turned out that there was no lower class in that neighborhood and he had no audience. At another place he introduced himself as having come into the dark corners of the earth to preach the gospel, and was driven out of the meeting-house.

Mr. Rich was afterwards settled in some small parish in New Hampshire, and about 1829 he came and passed two or three days in Portsmouth with my father and mother, whom he had married in 1815.

My impressions of him are such as to associate him always in my mind with Scott's Dominic Sampson. A tall, gaunt, awkward man, dressed in a clerical suit of black broad-cloth, not of very fine texture, but on which he prided himself very much as the product of the spinning wheel and loom of his own family—a very just and honest sentiment, by the way. To me he was and is the type of the old Scotch Puritan minister, very much as presented to us in the pages of *Old Mortality*.

Mr. Underwood I have always heard spoken of respectfully, but have never been made very familiar with his history.

Rev. Daniel Waldo I recollect perfectly, not in his connection with the school but with the old church. He was a man of plain manners and modest pretensions, but was a most devoted servant of his Master, and won the enduring affection of his people, whom he was permitted to visit occasionally and preach to in Greenwich and Newport until nearly his one-hundredth year. After 90 he was chaplain of Congress for several years, and when in Newport would walk to the beach and bathe every day,

having apparently the elasticity of youth. He was a very genial man, unlike as possible to his brother Rich.

Especial notice is due to the Hon. Jeremiah G. Chadsey, who was Mr. Alden's assistant during the first two and a half years after the organization of the Institution, at the end of which time, from the inadequacy of his compensation, his connection was dissolved, and he became the preceptor of the academy in Apponaug. He had previously been employed by Elihu and Christopher Greene, at Potowome, to instruct their children, and their continued regard for and confidence in him is indicated by an extract from a letter of theirs which has been furnished me by the kindness of Henry T. Chadsey, Esq., of Wickford, his son. After his removal to Apponaug Mr. Chadsey was remarkable for his scientific tastes and attainments, and lived to an extreme old age, enjoying the confidence and respect of the community in a very high degree. He was distinguished afterwards as a model farmer, and made many contributions to the literature of that department, and was for many years Senator from North Kingstown.

The beneficent influence of the Academy was more decidedly in the direction of the general improvement of the community in character and acquirements, and in inspiring higher aspirations generally, than in affording very many conspicuous examples of brilliant careers. Very many men and women of sterling and substantial qualities owed the ground-work of their education to the old Kent Academy.

The general tone of Greenwich society 60 years ago was generally understood to be exceptionally high. Perhaps those best known as prominent in the public eye, besides Professor Greene, were Hon. Albert C. Greene, Chief Justice Richard W. Greene, and Chief Justice George Brayton. Many persons present probably remember Gen-

eral Albert C. Greene, and more the other two distinguished gentlemen I have named.

Probably no man known in the history of Rhode Island through a long career of public service, which was crowned with a seat in the Senate of the United States, ever enjoyed so full a share of the public approbation and regard as General Greene. The amiability of his disposition, the suavity of his manners, and his personal magnetism made him a favorite of all ranks and classes, whether young or old, rich or poor, familiar or strange. When a Senator he was styled the Chesterfield of the Senate, and the fitness of the title could not be questioned. But aside from the attractive and endearing qualities of General Greene, he possessed intellectual attributes of a high order, which insured him a very prominent position in the Rhode Island Bar and a leading one in her Legislature. Better than all he was a man of pure character and spotless integrity.

Judge Richard W. Greene was better known to you; his career has closed within a comparatively short period. During sixty years or more he occupied a very high position at the Bar, and for many years was very generally esteemed as among its leaders, if not its head. He never engaged actively in politics and never sought political prominence, and therefore was never a member of the National Legislature, but nobody ever doubted his capacity, had it been his choice, to have been conspicuous and powerful in the councils of the nation.

Judge Brayton has only lately been taken from among us. Modest and retiring to a fault, his quiet and unpretending manners, his industrious and methodical habits, his logical and sound reasoning, and his perfect integrity of character secured to him, during his long occupancy of

a seat on the Supreme Bench of this State, universal confidence and respect.

The brother of Judge Brayton, Hon. William D. Brayton, formerly member of Congress from Rhode Island, was also a pupil in the Academy during Mr. Robinson's preceptorship.

Having dwelt as much as time will warrant on the school and its fruits, I will tax your patience with some reference to its founders.

The most dignified figure in the establishment of this Institution was Governor William Greene, who had been governor of the State from May, 1778, to May, 1786, and whose father, the senior William Greene, had been governor of the colony for eleven years, between 1742 and 1759. Although at that time, 1804, seventy-three years of age, he was still in the full vigor of manhood, and he was selected to be the first president of the Kent Academy. His great-grandfather, John Greene, had been deputy-governor of the colony from 1690 to 1700, and declined to be elected governor because he would not change his residence from Warwick to Newport, a residence in the metropolis being then regarded as a "sine qua non."

Governor Greene was a man of extraordinary presence, and of grave and dignified carriage, and was regarded by the inhabitants of this region as the personification of wisdom; and we cannot doubt that the man who was chosen for eight consecutive years to conduct the affairs of the State, during the exceptionally trying time of the War of Independence, and did so conduct them as to assure himself the respect and confidence of not only his constituents but of all the officials of the United States with whom his position brought him into correspondence, as well as the esteem and affection of the officers of the army and navy of our allies, the French, with whom his relations

were necessarily most intimate and confidential, was essentially and thoroughly imbued with those admirable qualities of mind and heart which justified the high estimate put upon him by his neighbors.

It is probably to the sagacity and discrimination of Governor Greene that we are indebted for the early discovery of those transcendent qualities which gave to the cause of liberty, almost at the outset of the struggle, the inestimable services of General Nathaniel Greene. General Greene, who was not a very near relative, had married at the governor's house a niece of his wife's who had been a member of his household, and he had thus had ample opportunity to observe his superiority, and he was immediately placed in a position to display those attributes which soon won him the affection and respect of Washington, and enabled him to carve out the distinction which he so well deserved and which is so universally awarded him.

The public correspondence of Governor Greene is very voluminous, and exhibits the sterling sense and sincerity which distinguished him. I recollect hearing Dr. William Turner, of Newport, a remarkable man himself, and who as a young man had the privilege of knowing him, say: "I never heard Governor Greene utter a sentence that was not worthy to be repeated." This impression expressed in his mature age was but a reflection of the sentiment which Governor Greene always inspired, and I have never known any man, both by intellectual qualities and by refined associations, better qualified to estimate such a man correctly.

Governor Greene was a farmer, and by industry and prudent management acquired a large estate. When not engaged in public affairs he attended closely to his farming, and on one occasion when he was about his work he

is said to have stepped into his bedroom window and changed his raiment before going into his parlor to entertain some distinguished official visitors. It is said that while governor he used to walk to Providence to attend the sessions of the Assembly and walk back at night. This feat was rather exceeded by another great-grandfather of mine who, being a shipwright in Warren, would walk around by Providence to Warwick, oversee his timbercutters there, take his dinner with my grandmother in Greenwich, look after his hands in the afternoon, and return to Warren at night, all on foot.

Such things seem queer in these degenerate days, but then the roads were very bad and carriages very scarce and very poor.

The eldest son of Governor Greene, the Hon. Ray Greene, was another of the original incorporators of Kent Academy. He was born in 1765, and was therefore, at the establishment of the Academy, 39 years of age, and was especially interested in it from the fact that his children were of the age when the advantages to be expected from it were specially important to them, and three of them accordingly were pupils of Mr. Alden, the first preceptor, George, William, and Catharine.

Mr. Ray Greene was a pupil of Master Adam Maxwell, in his boyhood in Greenwich. He was also at school, at some period, at Newburyport, and passed some time at school in Philadelphia, where he was an inmate of the family of Doctor Franklin, who was an intimate friend of his father and mother, and whose likeness, an iron medalion, hung there by himself, still hangs over the mantel of Governor Greene's dining-room, the likeness of a man previously to the Revolution better known in Europe probably than any other American.

Mr. Greene graduated at Yale College about 1783, and

studied law in General Varnum's office, in the house late the residence of Chief Justice Brayton, now of Dr. Bowen, on this street. From 1794 to 1797 he was attorney general of this State, and from 1797 to 1801 he was a Senator from Rhode Island in the United States Senate. Not many years later his mind became obscured so as to disable him from the prosecution of any business, and although he lived until 1848 he never recovered his intellectual power, and died at the age of 84 years.

Mr. Greene was remarkable for his fine appearance and for his debonair manner, both of which he retained to the close of his life. His father was six feet two inches in height, he was six feet, and one of his ancestors was said to have been still taller. The grace and suavity of his address I have never seen equalled, although his mind was under a cloud. During six years of my childhood, when I was a member of the same family, I never saw his equanimity disturbed or his dignity ruffled. During the stay of the French fleet of De Tiernay at Newport he was a guest (then 16 years old) on board the admiral's ship, and his wonderful complaisance was very probably acquired from his association with the very best specimens of the old French school at that time.

Governor Greene and his son Ray were subscribers for ten shares of the original stock. The only subscription which exceeded theirs was that of Mr. Ethan Clarke, who subscribed individually for ten shares.

Mr. Clarke was a native of Hopkinton, in this State, and went to Newport when a youth, and by dint of industry and prudence worked his way into a prominent position, and married a daughter of Governor Samuel Ward. His daughter married Nathaniel R. Greene, son of General Nathaniel, and the mother of Dr. Nathaniel Greene, of Middletown, and of Professor George W. Greene, LL.

D., of East Greenwich. His son, Mr. Ray Clarke, was a man of high culture, and was the father of Rev. Ethan Ray Clarke, of Michigan, and of Samuel W. Clarke, of Apponaug, and his eldest daughter was the wife of the late Chief Justice Brayton. Having acquired what in "those days of small things" was considered an ample fortune, Mr. Clarke came to Greenwich from Newport and died here at an advanced age. His active interest in the initiation of this enterprise and his generous subscription is proof of his liberality of sentiment and just appreciation of the advantages of intellectual culture. Mr. Clarke's is the first name in the original initiatory paper. The others are as follows, viz: William Arnold, Mathewson and Mowry and Peter Turner, all of East Greenwich, and Ray Greene and Elihu and Christopher Greene, all of Warwick, &c.

Wm. Arnold was a resident of Greenwich, and established the very successful and always popular hostlery with the sign of the bunch of grapes, for many years familiar to us all as "Updike's," and once in two years when the General Assembly held its January session in East Greenwich, was the host of all the notables of the State. He was also for many years largely engaged in a lucrative commercial business with Surinam and the West Indies, and was without doubt the most successful merchant who has ever flourished here. The Updike family were his grandchildren, and many of his descendants have been prominent citizens here.

Mathewson and Mowry were very respectable and active citizens, who prosecuted, among other things, the manufacture of cards to be used by hand, and I recollect many of the girls at Mrs. Coggeshall's school were employed, instead of sewing, in setting the teeth of these cards for Mr. Mathewson. The surviving partner, Mr.

Matthewson, I believe, had no children, and none of Mr. Mowry's descendants now remain in Greenwich.

Peter Turner was a physician who had served as surgeon of Colonel Christopher Greene's regiment in the Revolution, and settled in Greenwich after the expiration of his service, and died here in 1821, having been a prominent citizen for forty-odd years. He was a man of very salient points of character, but as he was my grandfather I do not propose to occupy your time with any elaborate or eulogistic discussion of his character or career, which has already been faithfully done by my friend Dr. Eldredge and by Doctor Daniel Greene. He (Dr. Turner) was one of the most earnest and active participants in the establishment of this Institution, and had an especial fondness for scholarly pursuits. Dr. Turner has numerous descendants, none of whom are resident here.

Elihu and Christopher Greene were the two brothers of General Greene, who carried on the business established by their father (best known as "Quaker Preacher Nathaniel") at Potowome. They were known among their friends in my recollection as Uncle Elihu and Uncle Kit. Uncle Elihu conducted the blacksmith shop, or forge as it was called, and Uncle Kit, the grist mill.

Elihu was the most gentle and amiable of men. He used to attend the Friends' meeting regularly, and on Wednesdays after meeting he used to visit among his friends in the village. He was bent almost double from his laborious habits, and always kept his pipe in his mouth, and generally upside down, in his walks about town. He was a man of great intelligence and sterling sense and unexceptionable character. An anecdote which illustrates his peculiar temperament used to be told by the late Col. David Pinniger, who was at work under him at the time. They were making a large anchor for Brown & Ives, and

the ship was lying off waiting for its completion, when in the midst of their hurry the anchor was broken. Uncle Elihu, who was scarcely ever known to express any impatience, looked very much concerned, and after considerable deliberation, he said: "David, do you think it would do any good to swear?" The late Franklin Greene was the only son of Elihu.

Christopher Greene, though a very respectable and estimable man, was of a very different mould. He was of a very positive and excitable temperament. He was the business man of the concern, and traveled about a good deal in the prosecution of their affairs, which were quite extensive. They ran a sloop called the "Two Brothers," carrying their meal and iron manufactures to market and bringing their stock and supplies. They made most of the anchors used in the bay, and the commercial business of Providence, Newport, Greenwich and Bristol was then many times greater than now. I recollect frequently hearing at the Academy the clang of their trip hammer in favorable conditions of the atmosphere.

The sons of Christopher were Captain Nathaniel Greene, the late Chief Justice Richard W., Samuel and Elihu, and several daughters, and his descendants are numerous among your own prominent people. He married two daughters of Governor Samuel Ward.

These gentlemen, except Governor Greene, were the originators of the design. Afterwards other gentlemen were associated with them to the number in all of sixty-seven. Several of these were residents of Providence and Newport, but a large proportion of the more important citizens of Greenwich were included in the list. Most of these names are familiar to me, and I should be glad if time permitted to give each of them some notice, but I have sufficiently taxed your forbearance and I reluctantly desist.

A few observations on the causes which led to the change in the administration of the school, as showing that that change was the philosophical and logical sequence of the changes that occurred in the community.

The generation that had created the school had disappeared. A large proportion of their male descendants had deserted the parental ingleside for residence in remote and diverse localities; for the education afforded them at the old Academy had qualified them for success in larger fields of enterprise than Greenwich then afforded or promised.

In the meantime a new power was being developed. Methodism at that time was only beginning to plant the seeds of the wonderful influence it has since made manifest. At my first recollection they worshipped occasionally in the Court House, and it was a number of years, not until I had removed, that they were strong enough to have a house of their own, but their growth was rapid. In those days their ministers were men of not the highest order of culture, and their people here were contented with such opportunities for education as Master Casey's school afforded, but as they increased in numbers and importance their aspirations pointed to a higher cultivation, and the natural result followed. The strong current, fed from new and multitudinous forces, was too strong for a conservative force which, however respectable and praiseworthy, was stationary or declining.

The feeling of regret when old landmarks are removed is natural, is creditable; but the old must give place to the new, the abstract to the concrete. We may sympathize with the love of the venerable and the respectable, but we ought not to mourn because that amiable feature in human nature is rather a sentiment than a power.

In habit and sentiment I am a Congregationalist, but I look upon the establishment of the Episcopal church on

the site of the old Congregational church, which was built and supported largely by my ancestors and where my first religious opportunities were afforded me, and which was rich in associations—as only a parallel case, and brought about from the necessities of the case by means somewhat similar.

I am aware that I am liable to criticism in dwelling so largely on the history of a period in which you generally take less interest than in a more recent one, but I have been led thereto by several reasons: and first, that my own familiarity with that portion of it is very much greater than with any other; and second, that hundreds here present are infinitely better qualified than any amount of time and application could possibly make me; third, that what I have given is chiefly a résumé of reminiscences and traditions, many of which might die with me, whereas the history of the Greenwich Academy is a matter of complete and faithful record, which has frequently been discussed and placed in print by much abler pens than mine.

I beg to be understood as being in full accord with the motives and designs of the Conference, and as wishing with all my heart the continued success and prosperity of our time-honored Alma Mater.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

FROM TOMBSTONES IN NEWPORT CEMETERIES.

Sacred

to the

Memory of

CAPT. HENRY DAYTON,

who departed this life the 5th of April, 1792.
in the 41st year of his age. He was a Patriot of
1776, served his country from the commencement
to the end of our Revolutionary War. Applied to
Congress and obtained a Lieutenant's command
of Marines, and soon after was at the capture
of New Providence; served under the enterprising
Col. Barton. Was appointed commandant of this
his Native Place after its evacuation by the
British. For these, his arduous and unremitted
services in the cause of his country, he received
little other reward than the satisfaction of
Reflecting that by his efforts he had con-
tributed to the triumphant issue of our contest
and the establishment of the Liberties of
his Beloved Country. He has left a large and
helpless Family to lament his Transition from

this vale of Tears, one of whom, from filial
duty, makes this attempt to memorialize his
virtues :

Man is Vanity & Dust in all his flower and Prime.
[common ground.]

In memory of
CAPT. JOHN TREVETT,
who departed this life
Nov. 5, 1823, aged 76.

He was a true Patriot of the Revolution,
and served his country faithfully from the
commencement to the close of the war ;
was honoured with various commissions in the
Navy ; was three times at the capture of New
Providence ; was in many serious engagements ;
and received several severe wounds in the cause
of Independence ; he received as his only reward
the satisfaction of Reflecting, that by his efforts
he had contributed to the establishment of the blood-
bought Liberties of his country.

Also of Elizabeth, his amiable consort
and daughter of the late
Capt. John Holmes Gardner, who departed
this life Jan. 22, 1823, aged 74.
And Capt. Constant Church Trevett, *Æt.* 27.
Also Capt. Eleazer Trevett, *Æt.* 29,
both of whom died in the cause of their country
on board the British prison ship near New York,
at the close of the war.
[common ground.]

In
Memory
of

SOLOMON SOUTHWICK, ESQ.,

A gentleman of liberal education
and expansive mind.

For many years Proprietor and Editor
of the Newport Mercury,
and Commissary General
for the State of Rhode Island
in the Revolutionary War.

He died Dec. 23, A. D. 1797,
in the 66th year of his age.

Just, generous, good, benevolent, sincere,
Was he, whose hallowed dust reposes here ;
If e'er a partial prayer he breathed to Heaven
That prayer was for his country's glory given.

[common ground.]

Sacred
to the memory
of

COL. WILLIAM TEW,
who died 31st Oct., 1808,
aged 63 years.

As an officer in the late
revolutionary war
he received from his country
the applause and reward
justly due to patriotism and valour,
as by the faithful discharge

of several offices of public trust
in his native town,
he obtained merited approbation,
sustaining through life
the character of an honest man,
a valuable citizen, an
affectionate husband and tender parent.

[common ground.]

This stone
IS ERECTED TO THE MEMORY
OF
CAPT. PHILIP M. TOPHAM,
Who died at sea, Dec. 29, 1816,
In lat. 22, 30 N., lon. 71, 30 W.,
aged 36 years.
Fourth son of the late Col. John Topham.
[common ground.]

WIGNERON OR VIGNERON.

A friend of the editor, who is a descendant in a female line of the Vignerons, as it is now usually spelled, furnishes the following account of the four doctors Vigneron, all of whom were of Newport, viz.:

"Knowing your interest in such matters, I send you the following statement. The facts are taken from a memorandum now in my possession, made by my uncle, William Vigneron:

1st—NORBERT¹ FELICIEN VIGNERON, born June 2, 1670 [Physician], died February 7, 1764.

2d—CHARLES² ANTONIE VIGNERON [Physician], son of Norbert¹ Felicien Vigneron. Born ———, 1717, died Nov. 10, 1772.

3d—STEPHEN VIGNERON³ [Physician], son of Norbert¹ Felicien Vigneron. No record of birth or death. Lost at sea in the war against the French. At one period of his career he was surgeon of a ship commanded by Captain Bouillard.

4th—STEPHEN³ VIGNERON [Physician], son of Charles² Antonie Vigneron. Born Nov. 25th, 1748, died Aug. 24, 1781, on board a prison ship in New York harbor. He succeeded his father in practice at Newport.

NOTES.—I have in my possession a copy of the record of the birth and of the baptismal certificate of Norbert Felicien Vigner on, taken from the parish register of La Venter, in the diocese D'Arras, in the Department, Pas de Calais, by my great-uncle, William Vigner on.

Charles Antonie died in the city of New York, and was buried in "Parson Gano's burying ground." Small pox having made its appearance, he determined to be inoculated, and went to New York for that purpose. His death occurred a short time after the inoculation. I have now an old paper containing a notice of his death, with a somewhat exaggerated eulogy of his character.

Stephen³ Vigner on was in the expedition against Cape Breton, and was present at the fall of Louisburg. My grandmother had a silver bodkin which I frequently saw, which she said was picked up by her uncle during that expedition.

Stephen⁴, the brother of my grandmother, must have taken an active part on the side of his country early in the Revolution. My grandmother told me that when the British troops were entering Newport, her brother made his escape from the town on horseback. His books, instruments, etc., were confiscated by the invaders, who had been informed by three of his neighbors, politically opposed to him, of his revolutionary sentiments.

There is no account of him after he fled from Newport, except his death; as that occurred on board a prison ship, it may safely be supposed that he was actively engaged in hostilities against the mother country.

The names of the parents of Norbert¹ Felicien Vigner on were Antoine Vigner on and Anne Therese, née Beaussart."

T.

In the earlier part of the eighteenth century the Doctors Vigner on were the leading medical practitioners in

Newport. They for many years occupied the house now standing and known as the Gilbert Chase estate, at the N. E. corner of Marlborough and Farewell streets. My great-grandfather, Dr. William Turner, of Newark, New Jersey, who was a son of Capt. William Turner, of Newport, was a student of medicine with the first or second Dr. Vigneron in that house about 1730. One hundred years later the same house was occupied by my father's family for two or three years.

HENRY E. TURNER.

ABSTRACTS FROM RHODE ISLAND COLONIAL LAND EVIDENCE.

DECLARATION OF ELIZABETH GOULD.—“These are to signify unto all Christian people wherever these presents shall come, that whereas it hath been surmised, ruminated, and reported amongst many people in the world, that William Coggeshall, now inhabiting in the town of Portsmouth, in Rhode Island, &c., was only the reputed son of Mr. John Coggeshall, of the town of Newport, and not his own natural son ; I, Elizabeth Gould, now wife of Thomas Gould, of Kingstown, in the King's Province, in New England, &c., the only natural mother of the said William Coggeshall, do declare and testify, and in the presence of Almighty God solemnly upon oath affirm that the said Mr. John Coggeshall was and is the only natural father of him, the said Wm, Coggeshall, and that he, the said Mr. John Coggeshall, did beget the said Wm. Coggeshall on my body before I was parted from him, being then his wife. And this declaration and testimony, being the truth and nothing but the truth, I being aged and not knowing how soon it may please the Lord to call me out of this world, do leave it for a satisfaction to the world, as if it were the last words I had to speak or declare before my decease on my dying bed. Taken upon oath Sept. 4, 1684, before me, Wm. Coddington, Gov.” [Vol. 1, p. 264.]

DEED. JOHN CRANDALL TO JEREMIAH AND HEBER CRANDALL.—John Crandall of Newport, son and heir of John Crandall, of Newport, deceased, for love, &c., conveys to “my two brothers Jeremiah and Heber, now in tuition of their mother, Hannah Crandall, a house, formerly the mansion of my father, and two hundred acres of land in Westerly, bounded *W.*, by land of Nicholas Cottrell, *E.*, by the fresh meadows, *N.*, by Pawcatuck river, *S.*, by land late of Edward Smith of Newport, deceased.” May 13, 1678. [Book 1, p. 161.]

DEED. CAREW CLARKE TO THOMAS WARD, ASSIGNEE OF EDWARD LARKIN.—Carew Clarke, of Newport, for good causes, &c., and “Whereas Edward Larkin of Newport, bought of my brother, John Clarke, of Newport, therefore I forever release to Thomas Ward, of Newport, assignee of Edward Larkin, all my right, &c., in said land being 18 acres, now in possession of Thomas Peckham, bounded *E.*, by a highway, *S.*, by land of Peter Easton, *W.*, by land of assigns of my said brother, John Clarke, deceased, and *N.* by the highway leading to the said land.” June 13, 1679. [Book 1, p. 177.]

DEED. WM. READ TO THOMAS BROOKS.—Wm. Read, of Newport, R. I., for £65, conveys to Thomas Brooks, of Newport, mariner, a mansion house and lands in Newport; in breadth, *S. E.* and *N. W.*, 60 feet, and *S. W.* and *N. E.* 40 feet; and bounded *S. E.*, *N. E.* and *N. W.* by the streets, and *S. W.*, by land of Thomas Paine. July 5, 1687. [Book 1, pp. 318, 319.]

DEED. JOHN STRAINGE, SR., TO JOHN STRAINGE, JR.—John Strainge, Sr., of Portsmouth, “for sufficient maintenance for me and his mother,” conveys to his son, John Strainge, Jr., 20 acres of land, bounded *N.* and *W.*, by the common; *S.* and *E.*, by land of Daniel Lawton. Oct. 15, 1687. [Book 1, p. 334.]

DEED. JOHN WALLEY AND SARAH, HIS WIFE, TO STEPHEN MUMFORD AND ROBERT AYRES.—John Walley, "of Bristol Co., Dominion of N. E.," and Sarah, his wife, conveys to Stephen Mumford, of Jamestown, and Robert Ayres, of Newport, yeoman, for £620 N. E., 240 acres in Newport called "Brace's farm," given by Wm. Brenton, Esq., to his son William, and bounded *W.*, by Henry and Jireh Bull; *S.*, by Maj. John Coggeshall; *E.*, by the sea, and *N.*, by John Easton, Sr., in part and partly by the common. Nov. 26, 1689. [Book 1, pp. 341, 342, 343.]

DEED. WM. BRENTON TO JOHN WALLEY.—Wm. Brenton of New Plymouth, mariner, and Hannah his wife, for \$620 N. E., convey to John Walley of Bristol, merchant, a farm in Newport, R. I., called Brace's farm, of 240 acres, now in possession of Richard Allison, willed to said William Brenton by his father, William Brenton, deceased. Bounded *W.* by land of Henry Bull Esq., and Jireh Bull; *S.*, by land of Maj. John Coggeshall; *E.*, by the sea; and *N.*, by land of John Easton, Sr., and the common. Nov. 18, 1685. [Book 1, pp. 392, 393.]

DEED. DANIEL GOULD TO JOHN SIRKETT.—Daniel Gould, of Newport, for £70 N. E., to John Sirkett, of Newport, 20 acres in Newport, bounded *S.*, by Edward Greenman's land; *W.*, by the highway or common; *N.* and *E.*, by land of said Daniel Gould. Dec. 12, 1687. [Book 1, pp. 330, 331.]

RELEASE.—John Champlin, heir to John Gard, dec'd, gives freedom to his negro, Salmedore. [Without date. Book 1, p. 60.]

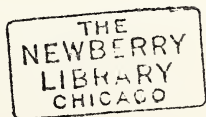
DEED OF GIFT. SAMUEL WILBORE TO HANNAH CLARKE.—Samuel Wilbore, of Portsmouth, for love and affection, conveys to his daughter, Hannah Clarke, wife of Latham Clarke, of Portsmouth, 3 lots of land, in all 500 acres, in Kings Province, one lot being a house lot at

Pettiquamscott of 30 acres ; one other lot being 220 acres, "is the half of 440 acres granted me by the purchasers, about a mile and one-half north of Pettiquamscott, the other half being my son-in-law Caleb Arnold's, which I gave unto him ; the said 440 acres to be equally divided between my said sons-in-law, Latham Clarke and Caleb Arnold, Latham Clarke to have the first choice. The remainder, 250 acres, is the half of 500 acres granted me by the purchasers, not yet laid out, the other half being my son-in-law Caleb Arnold's ; said 500 acres, when laid out, to be equally divided, Caleb Arnold to have the first choice." Oct. 14, 1671. [Book 1, p. 59.]

NEWPORT TOWN RECORDS.

MARRIAGES.

Lyman, Daniel to Mary Wanton [of John],	Jan. 20, 1782
Langley, Elizabeth to Oliver Durfee,	Oct. 13, 1782
Langley, Lee to Sarah Veil,	Dec. 13, 1782
Lawton, Polly to William Pratt, Bristol,	Jan. 10, 1783
Launders, Mary to Samuel Thurston,	Aug. 7, 1783
Lyndon, Abigail of Josiah to Wm. Bliss of William,	Oct. 16, 1783
Lake, Sarah to Alexander Hamilton,	Feb. 17, 1784
Littlefield, Capt. Wm. to Elizabeth Brinley,	Mar. 10, 1785
Legrand, Elizabeth to Edward Boss,	Oct. 5, 1785
Lyndon, Abigail to Benoni Ward,	Sept. 1, 1788
Lawton, Jeremiah to Mary Coggeshall,	Nov. 23, 1788
Lawton, Amy to Abner Hathaway, Free- town,	June 28, 1795
Langley, Peter to Elizabeth Burden,	May 18, 1799
Lawton, Capt. Robert, Portsmouth, to Pen- elope Brown,	Dec. 31, 1799
Langley, John, of Peter, to Mary Nason, of David,	Nov. 2, 1800
Lyman, Anna Maria to Richard Kidder Randolph,	July 9, 1802
Lyon, Ann to William Knowles,	Aprii 30, 1806



Lawton, Eliza to James Coggeshall, of Thomas,	Aug. 16, 1810
Lawton, William S. to Ann Way,	June 28, 1814
Lawson, Ann to William Williams,	Mar. 20, 1819
Lovett, Jane to Thomas Sullivan, Ireland, — —	— —, 1820
Lake, Mary, of Benjamin, to Capt. Isaiah Burdick,	Feb. 15, 1822
Lawton, Joseph C. to Ruth B. Stanhope,	May 17, 1829
Little, Jane to William Hardman, English,	Jan. 25, 1833
Leach, Rev. Daniel, Quincy, to Lawton, Mary of Robert and Penelope, {	May 19, 1834
Locke, Betsey M. to George W. Smith, Providence,	Sept. 29, 1839
Little, Caroline Florence to James Rivers King,	Sept. 5, 1840
Locke, Edward C., of Nath'l and Rebecca, to Elizabeth Gilmer Packer, of Elijah and Mercy,	Dec. 26, 1841
Lovie, Anna E. to Thomas S. Tilley,	July 27, 1842
Littlefield, Deborah M. to James C. Gould, Middletown,	Oct. 16, 1842
Lowd, Julia M. to Lewis G. Arnold, U. S. A.	June 27, 1843
Locke, Samuel R. to Rhoda A. Richardson, of Jay, Vt.,	July 28, 1844
Little, ——— to David Robertson,	Sept. 3, 1844
Lewis, Frances to Christopher Marble,	Nov. 24, 1844
Lewis, Mary to Thomas W. Lee,	Jan. 2, 1845
Logan, Jane to William Hunter, Fall River,	Jan. 27, 1845
Lawton, Thomas H. to Louisa B. Forey,	May 1, 1845
Lewis, George to Ann Hall,	Oct. 24, 1845
Lawton, Susannah A. of Peleg and Susan- na, to Edward G. Block, of Peter and Ann,	Nov. 30, 1845
Lawton, George A. to Rosetta A. Thompson,	Jan. 25, 1846
Lense, Frederick to Hannah Burdick,	Mar. 1, 1846

Lamb, Jacob W. to Harriet A. Gardner,	Nov. 9, 1846
Lawton, William F. to Martha B. Bur-	
roughs,	May 26, 1847
Lawton, Mary W. to Thomas Barlow,	Sept. 26, 1847
Lawton, Elizabeth, of Robert, to William	
Mason,	Oct. 18, 1847
Lawler, Mary, Hartford, to Thomas Garrick,	Nov. 14, 1847
Logan, James to }	
Lawton, Susan, }	Dec. 9, 1847
Ladd, Uriah, Jr., Lebanon, Ct., to Catha-	
rine Burdick,	April 5, 1848
Lunt, James to Sarah H. Woodside, of	
Brunswick, Me.,	Oct. 25, 1849
Langley, John S. to }	
Lawton, Sarah P. }	Jan. 13, 1852
Lawton, Catharine to Charles Tiernay,	Aug. 26, 1855
Martin, Susanna to William James,	Dec. 10, 1677
Mumford, Stephen to Mary ———, Mass.,	Aug. —, 1697
Mumford, John, of Stephen, to Peace Perry,	
of Edward,	Oct. —, 1699
Martin, Mary to ——— Rhoads, of Walter,	Jan. 29, 1701-2
Mew, Mary to Thomas Coleman, of Scit-	
uate,	Feb. 12, 1702-3
Marshall, Elizabeth to ——— ———, recorded,	Sept. 19, 1704
Messingers, John to ——— ———,	—— —, ——
Miller, John to Elizabeth ———,	—— —, ——
Morton, Franklin to Bathsheba Hart,	June 3, 1717
Mumford, Edmund to Mary Way,	—— —, 1718-19
Morton, Bathsheba to Jacob Delane,	Mar. 19, 1720-1
Mitchell, John, N. Sh., to Lois Greenman,	June 19, 1720
Mantindale, ——— to Elizabeth Chamberlain,	
widow of Peter,	July 29, 1725
Millar, Robert, Swanzey, to Abigail Car-	
penter,	Oct. 19, 1729
May, Elizabeth to John Davis,	—— 23, 1733

Minott, Sarah to Samuel Lyndon,	Dec. 2, 1735
Manchester, Thomas to Jane Cook,	Aug. —, 1737
Mackay, William to Elizabeth George,	Aug. 14, 1737
Marshall, Peter to Rebecca Crandall,	Nov. 26, 1738
Moyeau, William to Sarah Driver,	Dec. 31, 1738
Murphy, Ebenezer to Mercy Reynolds,	— 13, 1739
Maxwell, Hannah to William Salisbury,	
Swanzey,	— 29, 1739
Major, David to Sarah Castle,	Aug. 26, 1739
Millett, Daniel to Hannah Clarke,	Sept. 27, 1739
Martin, Joseph, of Joseph and Mary, to Elizabeth Nichols, of John and Elizabeth,	Oct. 14, 1739
Melville, David to Lydia West, 3rd wife,	Feb. 11, 1739
Malling, James to Mary Burrough,	April 30, 1740
McKane, Katharine to John Lashley,	June 19, 1740
Molten, John to Elizabeth Pearce,	Oct. 23, 1740
Marriott, Samuel to Elizabeth Savin,	Feb. 21, 1740-1
Martin, Henry to — — — —,	May 26, 1742
Moss, Abigail to Josiah Crandall,	Sept. 9, 1742
Mulholland, John to Elizabeth Hooper,	Sept. —, 1742
M——, John to Sarah Holt,	Sept. 13, 1742
Maynard, James to Ann Vroom,	Nov. —, 1742
Manchester, Alice to Stephen Tripp,	Sept. —, 174—
Mashery, Mary to Godfrey Kindler,	Nov. 8, 1744
Morse, Joseph to Mary Tucker,	Dec. 2, 1744
Millar, Experience to Alexander Williams,	Mar. 14, 1745
Mortimer, Benjamin to Mercy Dunham,	Mar. 13, 1746
Manchester, Martha to Joshua Lawton,	
Portsmouth,	April 27, 1746
Matthews, Maria to Benjamin Johnson,	May 8, 1746
Murphy, James to Martha Pitman,	June 29, 1746
Melville, Mary to Samuel Yates,	July —, 1746
Moss, Niobe to Thomas Austin,	Aug. 14, 1746
McGowan, Daniel to — Donnelly,	April 13, 1747
Mence, Jane to John Donelly,	Aug. 12, 1747

McDonald, Alexander to Ann Wilson,	Nov. 12, 1747
Mendall, Joanna to Samuel Nichols,	May 5, 1748
Morse, Edward to Mary Allan,	Sept. 15, 1748
Merrihew, Sarah to Edward Carlton,	July 23, 1749
Monroe, John to Abigail Fry,	Aug. 6, —
Macomber, Ephraim to Mary Green, Mid-	
dletown,	Jan. 11, 1749-50
Miller, Elizabeth to George Smith,	July 6, 1750
Mackey, Solomon to Susannah Brown,	Aug. 16, 1750
Mosier, Philip to Sarah Burgess,	Sept. 27, 1750
Mullenox, John to Lydia Sabin,	Dec. 23, 1750
Mosier, Maxon to Lydia Burgess,	— —, 1751
Macknear, John to Phebe Peckham,	— —, 1751
Meiville, Abigail to Thomas Vickray,	— —, 1751
Ma——, Samuel to ——— Hawkins,	July 14, 1751
Marryott, Samuel to Ann Hawkins,	July 25, 1751

[The two above are probably the same.]

Mumford, Richard to Mary Nichols,	Sept. 8, 1751
Men[da]ll, Mary to Wm. Thurston Gardner,	Sept. 19, 1751
Moodey, ——— to ——— Wright,	Mar. 29, 1752
Munro, Revill to Sarah Coggeshall, of	
Josiah,	May 24, 1752
Moore, Peleg to Sarah Baxter,	Nov. 6, 1752
Morriss, William to Mary Hunt,	— —, 1753
Melville, Thomas to Elizabeth Yeats,	July 19, 1753
Moss, Abigail to Josiah Crandall,	Sept. 9, 1753
Manchester, Mary to Greening Young,	Jan. 11, 1754
Mosiers, Maxon to Hannah Clarke,	Aug. 8, 1754
Manchester, Hannah to Caleb Corey,	Aug. 11, 1754
Moore, Richard to Sarah Exceen,	Nov. 12, 1754
Mackee, Elizabeth to Jeremiah Heffernan,	Oct. 26, 1755
Murphy, Mary to William Cowdry,	Aug. 8, 1756
Morey, Ann to Arthur Tribut,	Oct. 10, 1756
McGowan, Katharine to ——— Ross,	— —, 1758

Morey, Robert to Catharine Guinedo,	Mar. 23, 1758
Meegee, John to Phebe Fairchild,	Aug. 3, 1758
Mumford, Susanna to Joseph Peckham,	Oct. 14, 1759
Maxon, Jonathan to Lydia Clark,	Nov. 14, 1759
Magrah, Martha to John Wyatt,	Nov. 22, 1759
Morse, Philip to Agnes Topham,	Nov. 28, 1759
Millward, Ann to John Fry,	Dec. 29, 1759
Moore, William to Peace Borden,	Mar. 16, 1760
Manchester, George to Rebecca Hannah,	Dec. 11, 1760
Moses, Susanna to Philip Basil,	Mar. 15, 1761
Morgan, William to Mary Rich[ard]son,	May 10, 1761
Moses, Ann to James Clark,	May 18, 1761
McIntosh, Daniel to Mary Sabin,	Aug. 6, 1761
Marsh, Gould to Elizabeth Cahoone,	Nov. 11, 1761
Mortimer, Mercy to George Brown,	Dec. 13, 1761
Millward, James to Phebe Card,	— —, [1762]
McDavid, Alexander to Nancy Hill,	Feb. 5, 1762
McDonald, James to Lydia ———,	— —, [1762]
Millward, Elizabeth to John Wilson,	May 15, [1762]
Manning, Thomas to Martha ———,	Aug. 1, [1762]
Marsh, James to Martha Carr,	Aug. 3, 1763
McAlpine, Samuel to Mercy Sturgis,	Sept. 19, 1763
Miller, Henry, of Demerara, to Rachel Cranston,	Sept. 29, 1763
Melville, Sarah to ——— Vinson,	— —, [1763 or 4]
Marcum, Eliphas to Elizabeth Handler	Aug. 15, 1764
Marchant, Henry to Rebecca Cooke,	Jan. 8, 1765
Moore, David, Berwick, to }	Feb. 13, 1765
Moore, Susannah,	
McCorrie, Andrew to Ann Chase,	Oct. 27, 1765
Moore, David to Elizabeth Gardner,	Nov. 20, 1765
Maxon, Esther to James Hubbard,	Nov. 29, 1765
Melville, Henry to }	Aug. 20, 1766
Melville, Lettice,	
Mortimore, Prudence to Isaac Cooper,	Sept. 18, 1766

THE NEWPORT MERCURY, 1784.

The newspapers of one hundred years ago are exceedingly interesting, although not much local matter can be gleaned from them except through the advertisements, some of which are full of facts for the antiquarian. I have before me a copy of the *Newport Mercury* for February 21, 1784 (No. 1169), "containing the freshest advices, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC," printed by Henry Barber "at the foot of the Parade," who informs "all persons indebted to the printer hereof, for newspapers, advertisements, &c., to discharge the same up to the present year: as the price of this paper was then reduced to nine shillings, per annum, their accounts will be made out to that time."

On the first page is an advertisement informing the public that "NATHAN BEBEE, at his shop next door west of the brick market" has for sale "*exceeding cheap*" a variety of articles such as "corduroys, sattinets, crewels, best British ink-powder and ink cake, Dutch quills, beaver hats, shovels and tongs, warming pans, H and HL hinges, tablejoints, plated shoe and knee buckles, looking glasses, large bibles, molasses, powder, brimstone, logwood, wemens' sattinet and callimanco shoes—made in this town, Mistick tile for ovens and hearths," &c. "GEORGE CHAMPLIN, WILLIAM MINTURN and JAMES ROBINSON," on the same page, inform their patrons that they have "just imported" and have for sale "Bohea tea by the chest, Swedish iron in bars," &c.

On the second page is a variety of matter; being news from London of date, Oct. 21, 1783; from Richmond, Va., Jan. 10, 1784; also from New York, Hartford, Boston, Worcester, Springfield and Philadelphia. On the same page, under the head of "Newport," are the following items: "Last Tuesday afternoon as Mr. William Bissel (youngest son of Mr. Thomas Bissel of North Kingstown) was returning from this town to Conanicut, on the ice, it gave way, so that he fell in, and, before any assistance could be given, he was unfortunately drowned. The next day as Mr. Cabellec, a French gentleman, of this town, was returning from thence on the ice, he unhappily fell in, and remained in the water near an hour and a half, before assistance could be given him—however, by the timely exertions of some gentlemen, who happened to be near, he was taken up, tho' so much benumbed as to make his life almost despaired of for some time." Following these items is an article on the severity of the previous winter, it being an extract from the Rev. Mr. Hervey's "winter-piece." The only death recorded is that of Mr. Richard Durfee of Newport, but neither the date of his death or age is given. The Naval Office report, usually quite lengthy, is as follows, "Port of Newport; February 21, *inward entries*—NONE; *cleared*—NONE." The fact that Narragansett Bay was, at that time, completely frozen over, explains the inactivity at the Naval Office.

On the third page SOLOMON SOUTHWICK advertises, as having just published, "CONSIDERATIONS on the Society or order of CINCINNATI, lately instituted." It is understood from the title page of this new book, which is given in full in the advertisement, that the author expects to prove that the new Society "creates a race of Hereditary PATRICIANS or NOBILITY." "JOHN COLLINS and W. CHANNING, committee" inform the public that, by order

of the Assembly, they intend to sell "at public vendue, on Thursday the 4th day of March next, at 11 o'clock A. M., the lot of land with the dwelling-house thereon, late belonging to Linn Martin, now in possession of Capt. Timothy Pearce." "N. ANGIAUX" claims a share of the public patronage "at the house late of Thomas Richardson, deceased," he has for sale "a quantity of French COR-
DIALS of different kinds." "HENRY STEVENSON and BEN-
JAMIN SAYER" give notice of their appointment, by the Town Council, as commissioners "to receive and examine the claims to the estate of Robert Stevens, late of New-
port, deceased." "THOMAS PECKHAM, council clerk of the town of Middletown, by order of said town," gives notice that he will sell "on Monday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the 1st of March, at Public Vendue, at the house of Mr. Robert Cornell, in Middletown, unless sold before at pri-
vate sale, Two lots of land, late the property of Samuel Bailey, of Middletown, deceased—One lot bounded on land of Stephen Ayrault, Joseph Peabody, Benj. Smith, and other land of said Samuel and Elisha Barker, con-
taining by estimation, 15 acres, situate in Middletown. The other lot situate in Portsmouth, and is bounded on land of John Lawton, Thomas Coggeshall Jr., Parker Hall and William Redwood, or the heirs of Samuel Holmes, containing about 12½ acres." "THANKFUL READER" advertises "To let a farm of one hundred acres, lying within three miles of the town of Newport, belonging to OLIVER WARNER." The public are informed that "GEORGE GIBBS has just imported in the sloop Newport, Packet, from Philadelphia, superfine and common flour," he also gives notice that "The Newport Packet will sail for Philadelphia by the first of March next. For Freight or passage apply to said Gibbs or to Samuel Lawton, Master, on board." "HENRY STEVENSON, administra-

tor," requests all persons having demands against "Primus Greenhill, late of Newport, deceased," to present the same to him."

On the fourth page "CHRIS. CHAMPLIN, has for sale at his store, Bohea tea, Russia duck, oznabrigs, Junk of the best kinds," &c. "The pleasantly situated farm, late the seat of John Jepson, Esq., deceased, lying in Portsmouth, four and a half miles distant from the town of Newport," is advertised for sale by JOHN BOURS. "WALTER EASTON, at his shop next door south of the brick market," has for sale a variety of articles. "TOPHAM, BOSS and NEWMAN have for sale, at their store near the point ferry, Jamaica spirits, sugar, salt," &c. "PARDON GRAY," of Tiverton, offers a reward of ten dollars for the "apprehension of a negro man named Leander, who ran away from Charles Barjean, of Norwich, Conn." "PELEG BARKER, Jr., Town Clerk of Newport," advertises for sale, "all that lot of land late the property of Col. Robert Elliot, deceased, situate in Middletown, near Whitehall." "ANN HARRISON, administratrix on the estate of William Harrison, Miller, late of Newport, deceased," requests that all claims against the estate, be presented to her." "EDWARD VOSE, JOHN HOLMES and NATHANIEL SOWLE" announce their appointment as Executors of the will of Capt. Ebenezer Vose. "CHARLES DUNBAR, at his store, corner of the Old Church Lane and Thames Street, has excellent snuff for sale, at two shillings and five pence per dozen." "WILLIAM FINCH has a convenient spermaceti screw for sale, with all the furniture for it, and a good fining copper, which will hold one hundred gallons; three wooden screws and a press for 36 bags; four candle moulds and a table for them; six cooling tubs; the whole being very convenient to move to any part of the town." The editor inserts, free of charge, the following advertisement taken from a Connecticut paper: "I, the subscriber, do

forbid myself trading with any person without my order.
GIDEON HOTCHKISS, Watertown, Conn., Dec. 2, 1783."

The above will perhaps only serve as an index to the
Newport Mercury of Feb. 21, 1784, a paper of four pages,
15x9½ inches each, with three columns to the page. How
unlike the *Mercury* of to-day, with its eight pages, each
24x16½ inches, and seven columns to the page.

CHAPMAN.

PAGES FROM THE EARLY RECORDS OF PROVIDENCE AND THE FAMILY HISTORY OF
MERCY WILLIAMS.

CONTRIBUTED BY JAS. PIERCE ROOT, OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Among the reliable sources of the history of the first settlers of New England, there are none more curious and interesting to the earnest student—none more satisfactory in the way of illustrating the prevailing ideas and customs and local sentiments of different communities than some of the records upon the town books. Amid the most commonplace details are embedded many quaint references to social life in that age. At a period when the town council was the chief representative of the power of the government not only, but when it exercised a kind of parental control over the affairs of the people, much may be found that bears upon individual or family life. It is true that the care of the town officials over the welfare of the inhabitants was not so minute or rigid in Rhode Island as in the colonies of Massachusetts and Connecticut, for its watch was administered after the larger pattern of liberty of conscience which was adopted as the ideal standard in the settlements inspired by the liberal spirit of Roger Williams. No Sabbath law compelled the attendance of the people upon public worship, while no one was permitted to violate the rule of individual sovereignty by re-

straining the freedom of those who wished to attend church. Joshua Verin, a neighbor of Williams, who presumed to dictate to his wife in spiritual things, keeping her from attending the religious meetings of the Apostle of freedom, was quickly brought under discipline and felt the majesty of the law.

In these repositories prepared and kept by the successive town clerks, the results of discussions and decisions by the councils are faithfully recorded. Those supreme facts of life—the births, marriages and deaths—are to be found registered with such exactness nowhere else, though it is to be greatly regretted that so much of this material is deficient, partly through the destruction of records by fire or in time of war. The town clerks in Rhode Island also kept the records of all deeds, which are invaluable helps to the historical student. In addition to their other duties the town council constituted a probate court, and much information may be gathered from the records of wills and settlements of estates, which bring out in strong contrast the lights and shades of family history. Various aspects of colonial life are quite accurately photographed also by the inventories of the effects of the deceased. By the aid of such documents we may readily imagine ourselves seated on the wooden settle, placed on the sanded floor of the common living-room of the first settlers, near the chimney with its roaring fire and its culinary apparatus ready for seasonable use, listening to the primitive looking, unshaven group, as they seriously and often hotly discuss the knotty problems of theology, Gortonism or anti-Gortonism, the evils of pedo-baptism, the policy of Williams against that of Massachusetts Bay, the latest news from England then several months old, while the pewter flagon is passed around and the fiery beverage is generously quaffed. Neighbors were few and duly appreciated, communication with the other colonies was neither

frequent nor rapid, nor was it regarded as particularly desirable. The colonies at Providence and on Rhode Island were earnestly engaged in making their own history and in carrying out their own liberal policy, and were anxious for non-interference while they laid the foundations of freedom in both church and state.

From the pages of the town records of Providence let us draw forth some notices of the youngest daughter of Roger Williams, her marriages and children. The records are here reproduced with the ancient spelling, but the printed page conveys but an imperfect idea of the original, with its antique forms of letters that have long since been discarded. The public record of the birth of the youngest daughter of Roger Williams is as follows :

"Mercy, ye daughter of Roger Williams, and Mary his wife, was borne at Providence about ye 15th of July, 1640." The record of this family seems to have been made at a period too late to reach entire exactness as to the days of the month, perhaps was enrolled by the father after the death of the mother, who would have been likely to have given the dates of her children's births more definitely. Mary, the eldest, was born "ye *first week* in August," Freeborne "ye *later end* of October," Providence "ye *latter end* of ye month September," *Mary* and *Daniel* "about ye 15th," and *Joseph* "about ye beginning."

Mercy's life thus dates back to within four years of the first settlement of the Providence Plantations by her illustrious father and his companions. In the rough log cabin with its huge chimney on the old homelot on the "Towne Street" near where St. John's church now is,*

*"At the foot of the present Howland street, in neighbourhood too near for friendship, was Roger Williams, with John Throckmorton next him on the south and Joshua Verin on the north. Verin's lot was by and upon the site of the present Church street."—*Dorr's Planting and Growth of Providence.*

she doubtless dwelt during her maiden years. About the age of nineteen she formed a matrimonial alliance with Resolved Waterman, son of Col. Richard Waterman, who with his family arrived in Providence in 1638. The records are silent as to the date of this marriage, but it could not have been far from the spring of 1659. Resolved, her husband, was perhaps one of the two children of Richard Waterman that were baptized in Salem in July, 1638.

The children of this marriage were:

Richard, born January, 1660, married Anne Waterman, sister of Squire Richard and daughter of Nathaniel. Mary or Mercy.

John (Capt.) born about 1665, married Anne, daughter of Thomas Olney.* He died Aug. 26, 1728, aged 63.

Resolved, b. a. 1666, m. Marcy —, d. Jan. 13, 1719.

Waite, b. a. 1668, m. Feb. 12, 1685, John Rhoades [or Rhodes] son of Zachary.† He m. (2) Sarah —, and died Aug. 14, 1716.

*Thomas Olney was from Hertford, England. He came to Boston in 1635 with his wife Mary (whose maiden name was Small), was a shoemaker in Salem, and became an associate of Roger Williams in Providence in 1638. He was a man of some education, and was one of the two earliest land surveyors in Providence. He succeeded Williams as preacher in the First Baptist Church for a period, and was the founder of a prominent family, who attained positions of usefulness and honor, and who intermarried with the Williamses, Whipples, &c. He held important public offices in the town and colony, and died in 1680. He was General Assistant, 1651, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 1663; Commissioner 1649, Judge, 1655,-6. His son Thomas was also pastor of the First Baptist Church.

†Zachary or Zechariah Rhôdes (perhaps son of Jeremiah) married about March, 1646, Joanna, daughter of William Arnold. She was born February 27, 1617. She was sister of Gov. Benedict Arnold. He settled first in Rehoboth about 1643, but from 1646 his name disappears from the records at Rehoboth. On account of difficulty about compulsory payment for preaching, he with others removed to Rhode Island. He

Resolved Waterman, the husband of Mercy Williams, died in 1670, aged about 32. The exact date of his death is not preserved in the records, but in the First Probate Book of Providence, we find on page 63 the following, which indicates that he died in August:

"Aug. 17, 1670. The Towne Councill is met to order about the Estate of Resolved Waterman, deceased. Nathanaell Waterman is appoynted as next of ye kinn* of ye said deceased, Resolved Waterman, to take with him two honnest neighbours according to ye law and take an Inventorey of his Estate.

The meeting of ye Councill is adjoined unto ye 29th of this instant."

"Here followeth ye Enroulment of ye Inventarey of ye Estate of ye Deceased Resolved Waterman:

The prisall of ye Estate somuch as was brought to our vews of Resolved Waterman, of providence, lately deceased, being taken this 29th of Agust, 1670.

	£. s. p.
Imprimis, The house and home-shares	30-00-0
Twenty acres of land lieing at Vent'r	5-0-0
Twenty acres of land lieing by his house in ye woodes,	5-0-0
Six acrs of land lieing in ye neck	2-0-0
Two acrs & halfe of land lieing in ye new field	1-0-0
one share of meadow lieing in Venter meadow	8-0-0
one Right of Comon	5-0-0

settled at Pawtuxet and was a large proprietor, was Deputy, &c. He died in 1665, his will being made April 28, 1662. His widow married July 11, 1666, Samuel Reape, of Newport, and died 1692-3, but her will, signed Joanna Rhodes, dated Nov. 19, 1666, was *proved* Jan. 27, 1667, *many years before her death*, on account of her second marriage. Children of Zachary and Joanna: Jeremiah, b. June 29, 1649; Malachi; Zechariah; John; Peleg; Elizabeth; Mary, married John Low; and Rebecca, married (1) Feb. 2, 1671-2, Nicholas Power, (2) Daniel Williams, son of Roger.

*He was the elder brother who was baptized in infancy in Salem, 20th Aug., 1637.

fifty acres of land and a share of meadow in ye new devision	10-0-0
4 Cowes & two oxen	26-0-0
Six two yeare old beasts	12-0-0
Two yeare old beast	2-10-0
Two Calves	1-5-0
one horse & one maare	10-0-0
one yeare old maare	2-0-0
one horse foale	i-0-0
one sow 4 shoats & 3 spring piggs	4-0-0
one pair of wheells	i-0-0
one bed & beding belonging to it	4-0-0
one bedsted, one gunn, one sword	i-10-0
his working tooles	i-5-0
halfe a saw & one spining wheele	12-0
Lumber & nailes	12-0
one bed & beding & curtains	5-0-0
one bed & beding	2-0-0
Two bedsteads	1-15-0
His weareing apparil shoes & hatts	4-0-0
one Chest & what is in it	i-0-0
one Chest	10-0
Two old chests & a box	6-0
A warming pann and a looking glass	12-0
one table & 4 Chaires	12-0
The pewter	i-10-0
Iron Potts & Iron Kettles	2-0-0
other Iron waare	i-5-0
five brass Kettles	5-0-0
Two Camles & wooden trayes & dishes	i-0-0
Two small Barrells & payles	5-0
one five acres of land lieing at Gotham valley	2-0-0
one house stand in ye woodes	10-0-0

The totall is £172-13-0
if no mistake in Casting up,

A faire prisall by us who were chosen thereto as witnesse our handes this 29 of Agust, 1670. Nathaniel Waterman who by the Towne Councill was appoynted as next of ye Kiinn, to take an Inventory.

THOMAS HARRIS, SENR*

JOHN WHIPPLE, JUNR"

This inventory is remarkable more particularly for what is omitted than for what is included. These lists of property belonging to the deceased were generally very full in their enumeration of personal property. We may be quite sure that an article so rare at that date as a silver spoon would have been inventoried. We find in this list no record of any article of silver, no mention of crockery or glassware, not even a "bottle," all of which were enumerated in inventories of a later date. The pewter, iron and brass took the place of these. No clock hung on the wall, not a single book is catalogued, and if he had a Bible it must have been safely laid away in the "one chest" and was a part of "what is in it." The "4 chairs" indicate solid comfort, as most families had only a bench or wooden settle. The "warming-pann" and "looking-glass" were positive luxuries.

"Agust ye 29th, 1670. The Councill is again mett. Nathanaell Waterman hath this day brought in an Inventarey of his deceased brother, Resolved Waterman, his estate taken by himselfe and Thomas Harris, Sen'r, and John Whipple, Jun'r. The which said Inventarey the Councill have accepted Allowed and Received. Nathanaell Waterman, Thomas Harris, Sen'r, and John Whipple, Jun'r, have given their engagements concerning ye said Inventarey according as ye law requires. Ordred yt ye Councell meete againe upon ye 5th of September next."

*It is said that Thomas Harris emigrated to this country with his brother William at the same time with Roger Williams, coming over in the ship "Lyon" from Bristol, England. He was an Assistant in 1654, and 1666-9. He died in 1686.

"September ye 5th, 1670, the Councill is again mett. Richard Waterman came to ye Councill this day and Did present unto them a deede of Gift under his hand and seale of certaine landes which hee gave to his three Grand children, the son of Resolved Waterman (deceased). The which said writeing ye Councill bath received into their hands. The which said deede of Gift ye Councill doe order shall be by ye Towne Clarke of this Towne from time to time kept in ye Town Clark's office, and shall be Emedietely Recorded in our Towne Booke (verbatim and Coppes to be given out unto whome it doth belong by ye Clark, they satisfieing ye Clarke for writeing). The meeting is Ended."

This deed of gift of Col. Richard Waterman to his three grandchildren, sons of Resolved, is to be found in full on the Warwick Records, as a part of the property given was in that town. It is a lengthy document, bestowing upon Richard, the eldest grandson, and Resolved, the youngest grandson, eighty acres of land lying between the town of Providence and Pawtuxet land on the west side of the salt water butting upon the "broad cove," which property he received from the town of Providence as part of his purchased right. This was to be divided between these two sons and also a share of meadow on Pawtuxet Neck, near Pawtuxet Falls, and inherited as they respectively came of age. To his grandson John he conveys one half of all his lands in the town of Warwick—"meadow, upland and commoning." Their mother, Mercy Waterman, was to have the use of all these lands during the minority of the three children. In case of the death of either "before the age of 21, all the remaining children, including the daughters Wayte and Mercy," should have an equal share of the property of the deceased. In case "that difference doth any wayes arise about the deviding of the sd Lands and meddow or any

part thereof into parts, then doe I desire and appoint my Loveing freindes who shall then bee the towne Councell of providence, to make an equall division both of the sayd eighty Acres of Land and the sayd share of meddow lyeing within pawtuxet neck aforesaid, also in case of the death of either grandchild, to make equall distribution among the rest." This document was signed, "i day of Sept. in the year 1670." His wife, Bethiah, resigned her thirds the same date.

"At a meeting of ye Councell January ye 9th, 1670-71 where was present William Carpenter, Roger Williams, Thomas Olney, Sen'r, William Harris,* John Sayles and Thomas Olney, Jr., forasmuch as much time hath been spent in adjesation or debate in matters as to the settling of ye Estate of the deceased Resolved Waterman, and nothing yet brought to a Conclusion, it is therefore ordred and agreed upon that ye Councill doe send for a desire John

*William Harris was born about 1609. He arrived in this country in the "Lyon" from Bristol, England, in company with his brother Thomas, and Roger Williams. On the banishment of Williams, William Harris joined him with four others at a place called Morton's Neck in Seekonk, in the spring of 1636, expecting to settle there, but the friendly remonstrance of Governor Winthrop, stating that they were still in the bounds of Plymouth Colony, led the company to cross the river. As they drew near the little cove north of India Point the natives saluted them with "What cheer, netop." They afterwards paddled around Fox Point and landed at a spring near where St. John's Episcopal Church now stands. William Harris was a prominent proprietor and lawyer, also one of the first surveyors of land. He went to England three times on business connected with the colony, and was on his way a fourth time when he was captured by a Barbary corsair, and sold in the market in Algiers as a slave Feb. 24, 1680. After much suffering for over a year he was ransomed for the sum of \$1200. Returning through Spain and France he reached London only 3 days before his death, which occurred in 1681 in his 73d year.

His wife's name was Susannah. His children were Andrew, b. 1635, d. 1685; Mary, m. Thomas Barden, 1663; Howlong, m. Arthur Fenner, Dec. 16, 1684 (2d wife); Susan; Toleration, b. 1645, killed by the Indians on the home farm.

Throckmorton,* John Whipple, Sen'r,† Gregory Dexter.‡ John Browne,§ Christopher Smith,¶ Thomas Arnold, Sen'r,** to meete with ye said Councill upon Monday ye 16th of this instant, about 9 of ye clock in ye morning, at ye house of John Whipple, Sen'r., there to lend their advice and give their prehentions as concerning ye settlement of ye said estate. The meeting is adjourned unto ye 16th instant, 9 in ye morning."

*John Throckmorton (or Thrognorton) came with Roger Williams in the "Lyon" in 1630-1. After a residence in Salem he removed to Providence, having like Roger Williams been excommunicated at the same time on the same charges of heresy. He perhaps removed to Monmouth, N. J., where he died before 1687. His daughter Patience married, 1655, John Coggeshall, 2d.

†Capt. John Whipple was from Dorchester, Mass., where he was as early as 1632, came to Providence 1638-9, where he died May 16, 1685, aged 68. His wife Sarah died 1660, aged 42. They had 11 children.

‡Rev. Gregory Dexter was born in Northamptonshire, England, 1610, was stationer and Baptist minister in London, came with Roger Williams and the Charter in 1644. He was pastor of First Baptist Church, Providence, and died 1700.

§John Browne, born about 1630, was a son of Rev. Chad Browne (one of the earliest proprietors, a pastor of the First Baptist Church shortly after Williams retired, and the ancestor of the distinguished merchants of the name who have contributed so much to the support of charitable and learned institutions in Providence). Barker says that John Browne was appointed an elder in the Baptist Church. He married Mary, daughter of Obadiah Holmes, second pastor of the First Baptist Church in Newport, who was so terribly scourged at Boston for preaching and baptizing in Lynn.

¶Christopher Smith was on the roll of freemen, 1655, was prominent in town affairs. His wife's name was Alice ———. He died June, 1676. Children—Susannah, Edward and Alice.

**Thomas Arnold was born 1599, and was son of Thomas Arnold, of Cheselbourne, England. He was half-brother of William Arnold (the father of Gov. Benedict Arnold, of Newport). Thomas Arnold settled first in Watertown, Mass., was fined in 1654-5 for not attending church, and afterwards removed to Providence, where he was freeman in 1658 and Deputy in 1670. He died March 24, 1674-5. Mr. Holbrook states that "a portion of Thomas Arnold's house, erected prior to 1662, yet remains standing in the rear of 712 North Main Street, a monument to its builder of two hundred and twenty years duration."

"January ye 16th, 1670-71. The Councill is again mett. Thomas Arnold, Senr., Christopher Smith, John Whipple, Senr., and John Browne both this day come into ye Councill and have declared theire opinions as to the settlement of ye Estate of Resolved Waterman, deceased). Mr. John Sayles* is by ye Councill desired to informe Mercy Waterman that ye Councill have concluded concerning ye settlement of her late deceased husband's estate, and have pitched upon her for Administratrix, and therefore doe desire her to be present with them at theire next meeting to accept of ye same and to give in bond for ye performance thereof. The meeting is adjourned unto Munday, ye 23d of this instant."

"January ye 23d, 1670-71, the Councill is again mett. The Councill having long waited and Mercy Waterman not appearing, it was demanded of Mr. Sayles whether he did ye message unto her which ye Council desired him to doe when they last mett, he answered that he had been with her and did theire message unto her. The Councill waiting and Mercy Waterman not coming to informe them whether shee will accept of what they have done in apoynting of her Administratrix to administer upon ye Estate of her deceased husband. It is therefore ordered that some lines be sent from ye Councill unto her to request her Emediately to make her appearance, that So ye Committee may be certainly informed of her whether she will accept of what they had done or no.

A Coppie of ye said lines are as followeth:
Mercy Waterman,

The Towne Councill hath often mett about ye settlement of yr husband (who is lately deceased) his Estate.

*John Sayles married Mary, the oldest daughter of Roger Williams, who was born Aug. 1633, in Plymouth, Mass. He is the ancestor of the numerous families of the name in Rhode Island. Mr. Sayles was at one time Town Clerk and held other offices, as Deputy, etc.

They have at last come to a determination and have ap-
pointed yoursef ye Executrix to Administer upon ye
said Estate; The Councill being now again mett doe
request your presence now at ye house of John Whipple
Sen'r, to take a letter of Administration from us and also
to give in bond concerning ye premises.

Jan'y ye 23, 1670-71.

THOS. OLNEY,

WILLIAM CARPENTER,*

JON. SAYLES,

THOMAS OLNEY, SEN'R.

Mr. Sayles is by ye Councill desired to Carry ye said
writeing to Mercy Waterman and to return her positive
answer. Upon ye receipt of said writeing Mercy Water-
man hath this day appeared before ye Councill and hath
given them her positive answere which is That shee will
not accept of any power of Administration from them as
to Administer upon ye Estate of her late deceased hus-
band neither would she give in any bond unto them con-
cerning the same. The Councill considering ye estate of
ye said deceased Resolved Waterman now is in ye hands
of ye Said Mercy Waterman on which Said Estate they
find shee hath already Administered upon without order.
Therefore theire Conclusion is that they have proceeded
as farr in ye matter as is for them to doe and that ye Said
Mercy Waterman is lyable to respond for ye said Estate
when legally Called thereunto, as Administrator of her
owne wrong.

The meeting is Desolved."

*William Carpenter was son of Richard Carpenter, of Amesbury, Co.
Wilts, England. He came to this country with his wife and two chil-
dren of his own and two children of his sister Fridgeworth, who had
married a Vincent. In 1637 he had a grant of land in Providence; in
1640 was one of the 39 signers of the compact. He was assistant in
1665, 6, 7, 8, 9 and '70, 1, 2; Commissioner in 1658, 60, 62 and 63;
Deputy in 1664, 5 and 9. He married Elizabeth ——— (not Arnold as
Savage has it). He was influential and had much real estate. He died
Sept. 7, 1685. His children were Joseph, Ephraim, William, Silas, Ben-
jamin, Timothy, Lydia (m. Benj. Smith¹), and Priscilla (m. William
Vincent). He lived in Pawtuxet.

If there were further records made of attempts at this period to settle the affairs of this estate, they are missing. The colony had arrived at a very perplexing period of its history; the Indian troubles were disturbing the public peace. In 1676 King Philip's War drove away a large number of the citizens of Providence, who were ready to sacrifice their property rather than their lives, and for quite a period the records are either blank or missing.

Not till the year 1680, or nine years after, do the records refer again to Resolved Waterman's estate.

Meanwhile widow Mercy Waterman entered into a second marriage, April 10, 1677, with Samuel Winsor, son of Joshua Winsor.* The fruits of this union were three children:

Samuel (Rev.), b. Nov. 18, 1677; m. Jan. 7, 1702-3, Mercy Hardin. He was pastor of First Baptist Church, Providence, 22 yrs. He d. Nov. 17, 1755.

Joshua (Rev.), b. May 25, 1682; m. (1) Oct. 18, 1706, Mary Barker of Newport, who d. 1719; m. (2) Deborah Harding. He d. Oct. 10, 1752.

Hannah, b. — — —; m. May 2, 1702, Daniel Angell, son of John, who lived in North Providence.

The next record of this family is as follows:

"John Waterman of this towne of providence hath this day presented a signification to a Councill in writeing, declaring that he being of Age according to Law.† have seene cause to make Choyce of two gardians to Looke

*Joshua Winsor, an early settler of Providence (1637), is said to have come from the borough of Windsor, England. His children were Samuel; Sarah, m. Tyler; Susanna, m. Turner; and Mary, who m. Dea. Jona. Cary, who d. at Charlestown, aged 92, in 1737. He was living in 1655. He is said to have been the son of Samuel, son of John, son of Samuel, son of Robert, a Roman Catholic Knight (temp. Henry VIII.)

†He was of sufficient age to choose his guardian, as he was fifteen years old.

after ye welbeing of his person & ye improvement of his inheritance, according to their descretion. The Meeting is Aijurned untill to-morrow at 10th of ye Clock in ye morning.

Feb. 1, 1680."

Affairs did not move harmoniously, it would seem, in the reconstructed household, and appeals to the Town Council were made by both parties. We read on the records :

"At a Meeting of ye Towne Councile Aprile ye 5, 1680, att Pawtuxett, Richard Waterman of the town of providence then certified ye sd Councill by a writing yt —ted to them That by reason of many differences & threatenings he hath had of Late by his father-in-Law* yt he is become weary of them insoemuch as he hath seene cause to make choyce of Dan: Williams & Nathaniell Waterman to be Gardians to take [care] of his person, And to take care of what was his father's right yt it may not be jmbezeled.

attest

DANIEL ABBOTT†.

Clerk of ye Councill.

At a meeting of ye Town Council of ye towne of Providence (who being orderly conveyed together

May ye 22d 1680.

Samuell Winsor petitioned ye Councill for their further care and ye better settling of ye Estate belonging unto ye widdow Mercy whome he married with, And Also for their Assistance to Correct ye jrrigular Courses of Richard Waterman his son-in-Law concerning wth Nathaniell Waterman and Daniell Williams (he saith) hath dealt Mallitiously by him : Therefore in order to a further

*"Father-in-law and son-in-law" were terms used at that period to designate the relation of step-father and step-son.

†Daniel Abbott is believed to be son of Daniel Abbott who came to Cambridge in 1630, and who being fined by the Massachusetts Court for some slight offence, removed to Providence about 1639, dying there about 1650. The son seems to have acted as Town Clerk for a short time.

hearing of both sides, the Councill have adjurned untill Thursday next, being ye 27th of this instant, at ye dwelling house of Daniel Abbott at nine of ye Clocke in ye morning—desiring & requiring all who are therein Concerned, to repaire unto ye said Councill, at time & place appoynted, to give Answer to what things shall then be objected against them. Ordered yt a Copy heareoff be sett up & signed in ye behalfe of ye Councill

pr. me

DANIELL ABBOTT,
Clerke”

“At a meeting of ye Towne Councill of providence Upon adjournment this 27th day of May, 1680.

At wch sayd meeting weare present Roger Williams, Joseph Jenckes,* Henry Browne† and Edward Smith.‡

The Councill then agreed upon this presentation to ye Generall Assembly as followeth :

To ye honed Genall Assembly sitting at Newport ye 27th of Octobr, 1680. An humble prssentation of ye Towne Council of ye towne of Providence.

Whereas Resolved Waterman of ye towne of Providence dyed intestate some yeares since before ye Late warrs, but By reason of divers hinderances the Towne Councill of providence could not make a will according to Law, but

*Joseph Jenckes, b. 1632, in England, came to this country after Joseph, his father (the original iron-worker with whom the son is often confounded), and settled first in Warwick, afterwards in what is now Pawtucket, where he built the first house. His forge was destroyed in Philip's War. He was an Assistant and an influential man. He died Jan. 9, 1717, aged 84. He was father of Gov. Joseph Jenckes, Rev. Ebenezer Jenckes, and Judge William Jenckes.

†Henry Browne was born in 1625. He was of different family from Chad Browne. His children were intermarried with the Mathewson, Harris and Rhodes families, and some of them lived on the Neck near the Seekonk. He died Feb. 20, 1702-3.

‡Edward Smith was a son of Christopher Smith previously mentioned. He married May 9, 1663, Anphillis Angell (perhaps a second wife). She was daughter of Thomas and Alice Angell. He died September, 1692.

yt ye Time bein Elapsed the matter falls into ye hands of ye Honed Genall Assembly.

And although two preceding Towne Councils have Travelled in ye matter before us, and we ye present Towne Council attempting to finnish what ye former Towne Council did not we finde ourselves incapassitated. We humbly make our Adresse to the honrd Assembly praying them Either by themselves to make a will* or if their wisdomes see fitt to Transferr a new power unto us or the next succeeding Towne Council We shall for our parts be humbly willing & ready to Attend yor pleasure.

And soe wishing a Bleassing from heaven on all yor transactions we remaine

Yor humble & faithfull servants

The 27th of May 1680.

JOSEPH JENCKES, Assistant

ROGER WILLIAMS

HENRY BROWNE

EDWARD SMITH"

Feb. 21, 1681. "Upon debate with Samuell Winsor about ye age of his son-in-law, Richard Waterman, the said Richard appears to be of ye full age of 21 years in January last."

Samuel Winsor, second husband of Mercy Williams, died Sept. 19, 1705. This fact, abundantly attested by the records, should put forever to rest a singular and grave error which has been transmitted through various publica-

*Wills were actually made by the Town Council in certain cases, making division of the property of the dsceased. Nicholas Power died Aug. 25, 1657. Ten years after his death the Town Council of Providence made a will for him (he dying intestate) in order, as they say, "that we may prevent differences before they begin."—[See *Fuller's Warwick*, p. 21.]

The will of Stukely Westcott, who died in Portsmouth, drawn up but *not signed*, was admitted to probate in Warwick *twenty years* after it was written, although it had not been executed.

tions, and which has been commonly accepted as credible history, viz.: that Mrs. Mercy Winsor married for her third husband John Rhodes, son of Zachary. Judge Savage, whose immense and generally critical researches in genealogy are embodied in his invaluable "Genealogical Dictionary of the Settlers of New England," states therein that our heroine was thus married,* and that she had children William and John, but he was misled by some family tradition, as it is plain that it was the *daughter* of Mercy by her first husband, Waite Waterman, who married John Rhodes aforesaid on the 12th of February, 1685, and had besides William and John several other children. The "Wilkinson Genealogy," "Winsor Genealogy," "Knowles' Life of Williams," &c., have copied this error of a third marriage, and it may be found widespread in various MSS. genealogies distributed among many families, and yet there is no historical foundation whatever for it. Mrs. Mercy Winsor and her eldest son were in 1705 appointed joint administrators of Samuel Winsor's estate, and of course she did not marry John Rhodes before her husband's death. It is a grateful duty to dispose of this

*p. 21. Perhaps it is no wonder that the statement of Savage and others as to the third marriage should have been so generally accepted on such respected authority without careful examination or adequate proof, but the absurdities involved are great. The record reads: "John Rhodes, son Zechariah and Wait Waterman, daughter of Resolved Waterman of Providence, were lawfully joyned together in marriage the 12th day of Ffebruary, 1684-5." Then follows the birth of their children from 1687 to 1703, viz: "Zachariah, Mercy, John, Joseph, William, Phebe Resolved and Wait." "The abous'd Mr. John Rhodes. Sen'r, dece'd, ye 14th of Aug. 1716. Sarah Roades, second wife of ye sd John Roades, dec'd in Warwick the 30th day of March, 1730, æ 77." John Rhodes was born November between 1653 and 1658 (the earlier date would best accord with the age of his second wife), but Mercy Williams was born in 1640, being 13 to 18 years older than her supposed third partner. The imagined marriage with both mother and daughter also does violence to the instincts of civilized human nature. Mr. G. T. Hart, of Providence, deserves credit for his aid in dispelling this illusion. To him and to Mr. J. O. Austin I am indebted for a few of the dates furnished in these foot-notes.

fiction. A large number of Rhodes' are, however, descended from Mercy Williams, through her daughter Waite, and very many of the Watermans and all of the Winsor name, besides a multitude of those of other names, may own her as their common ancestor, and cherish the honor of their connection through her with Roger Williams.

The inventory of Samuel Winsor's estate presented before the council, Nov. 24, 1705, by Joseph Williams (brother of Mercy), Jonathan Sprague* and James Browne† is a very lengthy document and shows what a great advance had been made in comfortable living, and even wealth, by this household, while suggesting the varied mechanical accomplishments of the late owner. He was evidently a wheelwright as well as a farmer, and the "oyster-rake" speaks of a taste for good living. Among the articles enumerated at "the old dwelling house" and "his ffarme in ye woods" are a great quantity of carpenters' and farmers' tools," "33 sheepe and lambs," several "paire of oxen," 8 coves," "a servant boy" (valued at £10), "horses," "cattell" and other live stock. The family was no longer confined to pewter, wooden, brass and iron articles, but we find "glass bottles," and besides the "occumy spoones," "3 silver spoones," "a silver dramm cup," "a salt celar," "an earthen pott," "a bell mettleskellett," "candle sticks" and "candles," "napkins" and "table-

*"Jonathani Sprague, son of William, of Hingham, removed to R. I., was town clerk of Providence in 1722, and perhaps died at Smithfield, Jan. 7, 1741, aged 92."—*Savage*.

†James Browne, probably the grandson of Rev. Chad Browne, and son of Rev. John, and was also pastor of the First Baptist church. He was born 1667, married Dec. 17, 1691, Mary, daughter of Andrew Harris and granddaughter of Wm. Harris. James Browne was the grandfather of the four brothers—Nicholas, Joseph, John and Moses Brown, who occupied such high and useful positions in religious and mercantile circles. He had ten children, and died Oct. 28, 1732. His wife died Aug. 18, 1736, in her 66th year.

cloaths," "a razor," "cissors," "pillar-beres," "bolster cases," "neek-cloath and handkercherfs," "bookes and spectacles" had been introduced, and "the Bible" had its honorable place "at the ffarme in ye woods."

No record of the death of Mrs. Mercy Winsor is found, but the tradition has come down that she was buried somewhere near the site of the Providence city water-works (now Pettaconsett) in Cranston. Thus affirmed Mr. W. G. Williams, a diligent collector of the history of the Williams family.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

NOTES.

LETTER FROM CAPTAIN HOME TO THOMAS W. MOORE, 1795.— Among the many old letters in the archives of the Newport Historical Society, the following is of interest. Can any of the readers of the Magazine give us any information relative to the ship Africa?

“NEWPORT, Aug. 2, 1795.

SIR: The following is a copy of a letter I received from Captain Home, of His Britannic Majesty's Ship Africa, which I take the most earlie opportunity of forwarding to your Excellency, having the honor to be, with all due respect and esteem,

Your Excellency's most obedient
and very humble servant,

THOMAS WILLIAM MOORE.

His Excellency Arthur Fenner, Esq.,
Governor, &c., Providence, R. I.”

[COPY.]

“AFRICA OFF RHODE ISLAND,
31st July, 1795.

SIR: I did expect to have had the pleasure of seeing you on board the Africa, but as that is not the case, I am obliged to send an officer to you under the present circumstances and to desire that you will lay my letter before the Governor or other chief magistrate of the Island, which is to contain these several requests.

First. That there may be delivered up to me, immediately, an officer who was taken out of a British sloop while in Newport. and confined on board the French frigate now in Rhode Island, this violent proceedings being contrary to the law of all nations

in a neutral port. In the second place, that you may receive the aid of the civil power in this island to send on board the *Africa*, all British or others who have been captured in any vessels and set at liberty in these States. Not a feigned and pretended aid, but such as our nation has a right to expect from the United States, with whom we are at peace and amity. And thirdly, that I may be permitted to buy such refreshments as my ship's company are in need of; and that in case I send my own boats on shore, my people and officers shall not be liable to insult from any of the inhabitants or others of whatever description, and to represent in plain terms to the Governor that my officer who carries this, or any other officer or people whom I may send upon their just and lawful occasions, receive from any one individual, whether in the nature of a mob or otherwise, any affront or insult, I will immediately on my part, come in with His Majesty's ship, under my command, and protect my own people; and further, that if the Government or State here are, in such cases as I have mentioned, guilty of such a breach of neutrality, I will then look upon myself in the same manner as not bound to observe the neutrality of these ports; and that I am resolved to be treated in the same manner in all respects whatever as they do those of the French Republic. And I am the more plain in the nature of my demands, as I have received a hint that if I send our people on shore they will be considered as spies. In this case I want to spy nothing; I am in full possession of every intelligence regarding that ship which I want to be possessed of, and I require a written answer from the Governor of Rhode Island to these demands, and that without loss of time.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

ROD'N HOME.

TO THOMAS W. MOORE, ESQ.,
His Britannic Majesty's V. Consul,
Rhode Island."

MELVILLE FAMILY.—The following record of the Melville family is found on the Town Records of Newport, recorded by David Melville, Esq., about 1827:

"Melville David of Boston, admitted a Burgess & Guild Brother in Glasgow, Scotland. in 1717, but was settled in this country 20 years previously; he married a daughter of Rev. Samuel Willard.

Vice President of Harvard College, and minister of Old South Church, Boston. They had:

Thomas,² born Boston, 1697, came to Newport, 1738.

David,² " " 1709, " " " 1731.

David,² married Jane Vaughan; she died Oct. 4, 1734, ag. 34 yrs.

" " 2d, Elizabeth Vaughan, Jan. 5, 1735; she died Dec. 10, 1738, aged 31 years.

Mary³, daughter of David and Elizabeth, died 1736, aged 2 mos.

Lovelace³, " " " " 1738, " 17 days.

David², married 3d wife, Lydia West, Feb. 11, 1739, and had

Frances,³ born April 12, 1740, died Aug. 17, 1740.

Timothy,³ " June 19, 1741. " April 7, 1742.

David,³ " Nov. 5, 1742, baptized Nov. 6, 1743.

David,² died 1751, aged 42 years. } Both buried at
Lydia, his wife, died a year or two before. } Dartmouth, Mass.

David,³ married Elizabeth Thurston, Dec. 1, 1768, and had

1. Lydia⁴, born Aug. 3, 1769.

2. Samuel⁴ Thurston, born 1771, dr wned, China, Oct. 27, 1792.

3. David,⁴ born March 21, 1773.

4. Polly,⁴ born March 20, 1775, died Sept. 10, 1794.

5. Elizabeth,⁴ born Dec 5, 1777.

6. Eunice,⁴ born Sept. 4, 1781, died Aug. 29, 1819.

7. Sarah⁴ Anthony, born May 28, 1784,

8. Avis,⁴ born ———, 1786, died May 22, 1792.

David, died Dec. 13, 1804, aged 62 years.

Elizabeth, his wife, died Dec. 1. 1803, aged 54 years.

David,⁴ married Patience Sherman, of Geo., Mar. 4, 1812, and had

Elizabeth⁵ Thurston, born Nov. 25, 1813, [Mar'd G. C. Munro.]

Henrietta Easton, " Nov. 20, 1815, [mar'd Henry Bull.]

Mary Catharine, " Feb. 25, 1818.

Sarah Matilda, " Feb. 16, 1820

Benj. Shearman, " Feb. 10, 1822. [mar'd Lydia Kaighn.]

Samuel Thurston, born July 24, 1824, [m'd. Mary Cole of Geo.]

George Washington, born Sept. 4, 1826.

WILL OF GEORGE WALKER, PROVIDENCE, R. I., 1713.—The following is an extract of the will of George Walker, who died in Providence November 26, 1713, at the house of Edward Smith. In the probate proceedings he is called "a stranger." From the inventory it would seem that he may have been a tailor. The will is dated two days before his death.

C.

"To Edward Smith, his wife Mary, £5. To Joseph Smith, son of Edward (deceased), £5. To Abigail Owens, servant maid to Edward Smith, 20 sh. To James Tripp, his wife Elizabeth of Dartmouth, 20 sh. All the remaining part of my estate I give to my three younger brothers and five sisters, dwelling at Saalby in the parish of Decar, in Cumberland, in Great Brittan; viz., to my brothers Mark, Jacob and John, and my sisters Ann, Margaret, Mary, Ruth and Joyce, to each one equal part." Edward Smith, of Providence, and Joseph Mowry, of Conanicut, Executors. William Gulley, Joseph Welfhead and Samuel Wilkinson, Witnesses.

NARRAGANSETT HISTORICAL REGISTER.—We have received Nos. 1 and 2, Vol. I., of this new magazine, published quarterly by the Narragansett Historical Publishing Co., and edited by Mr. James N. Arnold, of Hamilton, R. I., to whom all communications should be sent. Narragansett certainly possesses historical matter enough to make an interesting and valuable publication, and we trust Mr. Arnold will take advantage of this fact and give us a magazine filled with the history of that section of Rhode Island. The numbers already issued contain many good papers. The price of the magazine, only two dollars per annum, is low enough for all interested in Rhode Island history to subscribe for it.

THE DESCENDANTS OF NICHOLAS EASTON. A history and genealogy of the Easton family being in preparation, assistance from all persons having records of the family is respectfully solicited. All communications should be sent to R. H. Tilley, Newport, R. I.

LETTER FROM GEN. NATHANIEL GREENE, 1781.—

Ninety-six, May 22d, 1781.

My dear sir:

Your early arrival at Augusta astonishes me; for rapid marches you exceed Lord Cornwallis and everybody else. I wish you may not have injured your troops.

We arrived before this place this morning, and find the place much better fortified and the garrison much stronger in regular troops than was expected. We performed the march in as short a time as we could; but our exertions when compared with yours have no merit.

At present I cannot detach the men you request, but perhaps I

can after a day or two. But more of this hereafter. I beg you to accomplish your business of Augusta and the fort below as soon as possible. Many reasons induce me to wish it which I cannot explain to you at present.

A gentleman just from Virginia says a hand-bill was circulating at Richmond, with Charles Tomson's name to it, that the second division of the French fleet had arrived. It is highly probable they will operate immediately on the Chesapeake. Our military operations in Virginia are flattering.

Please to present my compliments to General Pickens, and apologize to him for my not writing. I wrote you day before yesterday that Lord Rawdon had evacuated Nelson's Ferry and blown up the fortifications. This letter I hope you have received. The enemy intercepted a letter from General Pickens to me, at the foot of which you made a note, that gave them great disgust. You insinuate that unless I hasten my march they will slip through my fingers and escape to Augusta. Your Att.,

N GREENE."

"Ask General Pickens what he thinks of offering the Tories a pardon generally if they will come in and join us, excepting only murderers and house-burners. Overtures of the sort have been hinted by the Tories."

QUERIES.

5.—What was the maiden name of Ann, wife of Ralph Chapman, Jr., of Newport, R. I.? Her first husband was Peleg Peckham, who died about 1716, by whom she had several children.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 20, 1882.

R. H. TILLEY.

6. Who were the parents of Capt Jeremiah Clarke, of Newport, who married Sept. 19, 1765, Sarah, daughter of Joseph Wanton, of Tiverton, R. I.? Capt Clarke died at Bath, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1815, aged 82 years and 6 months. Sarah, his wife, died at Bath, N. Y., April 29, 1813, aged 67 years, 11 months, and 11 days. Any information relative to this family will be gladly received by the Publishers of this Magazine.

7. What was the maiden name of Rebecca Cornell, widow of Gideon, of Newport? She married 2d Joseph Rotch, Esq., of New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 29, 1768. Any information relative to this family will be gladly received

Newport, R. I., Sept. 20, 1882.

R. H. TILLEY.

The Newport Historical Magazine.

HENRY E. TURNER, M. D., Editor.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY

BY THE

NEWPORT HISTORICAL PUBLISHING Co.

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Address all communications to

R. H. TILLEY, Sec'y., Newport, R. I.

The Narragansett Historical Register.

JAMES N. ARNOLD, Editor.

A Magazine devoted to the Antiquities, Genealogy and History of Narragansett and Southern Rhode Island.

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1883.

THE
NEWPORT HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

No. 3.

JANUARY, 1883.

VOL. 3.

SETTLEMENT OF GOV. WALTER CLARKE'S
ESTATE, 1714.

FROM NEWPORT TOWN RECORDS—COPIED BY WILLIAM
CODDINGTON, 1770.

Contributed by Thomas Vernon.

“In council there was brought an inventory of the estate of Walter Clarke, Esq., deceased, taken according to law; and there also was in council brought an instrument in writing, said to be under ye hand and seal of said Walter Clarke, Esq., deceased, said to be his will, but it being blotted by several lines being raced out, and other uncertaintys, showing the imperfection thereof. Whereupon also appeared in council ye widow of said Walter Clarke, Thomas Rodman and Hannah, his wife, Major Nathaniel Sheffield and Katharine, his wife, George Cornell and Deliverance, his wife, all ye sons-in-law to said Walter Clarke, Esq., their wives being his daughters; and Jeremiah Gould, ye eldest son of Mary Gould, de-

ceased, who was daughter to said Walter Clarke. Said persons chiefly mentioned in said instrument, and with them they brought and exhibited in council a writing under their hands and seals, with witnesses thereto. Each and every one of them agreeing, and in council declaring that they had, by said instrument in writing, fully and wholly agreed for ye orderly settling said estate, much or near, according to ye instrument said to be the will of said Walter Clarke, deceased. And whereas, in said instrument there was nominated and appointed Mr. James Clarke and Mr. Thomas Rodman executors, but Mr. James Clarke refusing to take administration on said estate, therefore it's ordered that the above mentioned Thomas Rodman, Nathaniel Sheffield and George Cornell is appointed and allowed administrators to said Walter Clarke, Esq.'s estate, and that the instrument called a will be left in ye Town Clerk's office, that if any person or persons shall hereafter see cause to contest ye same or any article therein, or any claim of any right in law thereby, the persons desiring administration are hereby allowed, they having given in bond for their faithful administration according to law.

In council appeared and did recognize themselves in ye sum of eleven hundred and ten pounds, one shilling, current money of New England to this present Town Council and their successors in said office, to be levied upon either of their estates, goods and chattles, that Thomas Rodman, Nathaniel Sheffield and George Cornell, shall faithfully administer upon the personal estate of said Walter Clarke, Esq., deceased, according to law.

By virtue of ye power granted to ye council of ye town of Newport, in ye colony of Rhode Island, &c., for ye probate of wills and granting of letters of administration within ye said township.

To all people to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Know ye, that upon ye seventh day of June, 1714, an inventory of ye estate of Walter Clarke, Esq., late of Newport, deceased; likewise an instrument, said to be the will of said Walter Clarke, Esq., deceased, and there being several lines blotted out, and other uncertainties, shewing ye imperfections thereof, upon which ye council ordered ye same to lay in ye Town Clerk's hands, and Mr. James Clarke, who was appointed executor in said instrument refusing to take said office, and Sarah Clarke, ye widow of said Walter Clarke, Thomas Rodman and Hannah, his wife; Nathaniel Sheffield, Esq. and Katharine, his wife; George Cornell, Esq. and Deliverance, his wife, and Jeremiah Gould, son of Mary Chapman, deceased; ye women being ye daughters of ye said Walter Clarke, Esq., deceased, having brought in an agreement, under their hands and seals, bearing date ye seventh of June, 1714, which they desired might be put upon record and they likewise desired yt administration might be granted to ye said Thomas Rodman, Nathaniel Sheffield, Esq., and George Cornell, Esq. Ye said Walter Clarke, Esq., having whilst he lived, goods, debts and chattels. Therefore administration is hereby granted unto the said Thomas Rodman, Nathaniel Sheffield and George Cornell, they having given in bond for their faithful administration on ye said estate, empowering and authorizing them to do whatsoever is needful in ye law for the faithful performance of administration and ye trust reposed in them, and to render an acc't of their administration to the council when lawfully required.

By order of council I have given forth this power of Administration, under my hand and council seal this 10th day of June, 1714.

WM. CODDINGTON, Council Clerk.

Whereas, Walter Clarke did, by his last will, give his

land in the Jerseys unto Walter Clarke, his cousin; these are to certify that, although it be not so mentioned, yet ye said Walter Clarke did say he gave it to his cousin Walter Clarke, son of his brother Weston Clarke, which I omitted, not knowing or not remembering there was any more of yt name.

JOSEPH NICHOLSON.

Rhode Island, &c. These may certify that Joseph Nicholson, the above subscriber personally appeared before me, the subscriber, and did testify, upon his solemn engagement to ye truth of what is above written. Newport, June 19, 1714.

SAM'L CRANSTON, Governor."

"Whereas, it hath pleased God, after a long and tedious sickness to take our hon'd father, Walter Clarke out of this world by that fatal messenger, death, on ye 23d day of May, 1714, in which weakness and low condition he cancelled and caused to be burnt, his will which he made when he was in perfect health and sound and disposing mind, and also in that low and weak estate he wrote, or caused to be wrote an instrument or will, bearing date, April 14, 1714, wherein there is several blots, races and imperfections, and some contradictions, which being duly considered, and that if some amicable agreement be not made between us, his natural children now surviving, being heirs at law to said estate, and our mother-in-law, Sarah Clarke, and ye other legatees therein mentioned, according to what we know was our said father's mind in his former wills, by him made when he was [in] perfect health and of sound and disposing mind and understanding, and as near as may be consistent with the latter, bearing date as above said. Therefore, to prevent any further disturbance or contentions in ye law or otherwise which might hereafter arise or happen by reason of

ye racing, blotting or imperfection of ye above said instrument, bearing date as aforesaid. We, the subscribers, being ye natural children and heirs at law to our deceased father's estate, and our mother-in-law, Sarah Clarke, the now relict of our deceased father, Walter Clarke, do hereby declare and agree that these following articles of agreement shall be of full force and virtue in the law for the disposition of ye real and personal estate of our said deceased father, Walter Clarke, [and] in ye room of his aforesaid will, bearing date as abovesaid, and that every article and legacy herein agreed on or ordered to be paid, shall be justly paid by ye administrators on ye aforesaid estate, according to this agreement, which shall be a good estate in fee to ye legatees, their heirs and assigns, as hereafter shall be expressed.

Impr's. We agree and order that our aforesaid father's funeral charges and just debts shall be paid out of his personal estate.

Item. We propose and agree, that all our father's wearing clothes and his silver buttons, containing four dozen shall be equally divided between our two uncles, Latham Clarke and Weston Clarke.

Item. We further declare and agree that our said mother-in-law, Sarah Clarke shall have at her own disposal all that part of our father's estate, whatsoever and wherever that she brought to him at the time of her marriage, that is now in being, and also ye best bed and furniture, one horse and one cow, that was our said father's at ye time of his decease; and further, we declare and agree that our said mother-in-law shall have one lot of land, lying on ye east side of Joseph Burden's lot, in the town of Newport, containing eighty foot square, joining northerly upon Mary Lane, to be and remain to her, her heirs and assigns forever.

Item. We further declare and agree, that our uncle

Weston Clarke, shall have our father's seal, on which our father's coat of arms is engraven.

Item. We further declare and agree that all ye personal estate of our late mother-in-law, Freeborn Clarke, deceased, which she brought to our said father's estate at ye day of her marriage (as is now in being) shall be delivered to Samuel Cranston, Esq., Gov'r to be equally divided between his children.

Item. We further declare and agree that our mother-in-law, Sarah Clarke, shall have ten pounds a year, annually during the term of her natural life, to be paid her out of ye incomes of ye real estate of our deceased father. Futhermore, we declare and agree that our said mother-in-law, Sarah Clarke shall have and enjoy during her widowhood, all that our deceased father's late dwelling house, with free egress and regress to ye street, northerly, where the gate now is, and to ye well and garden, with all ye garden and land adjoining thereto, with housing and shops built thereon, except such part or parts hereafter disposed of, or confirmed according to our father's disposition, by us, the subscribers. And further, we declare and agree that all ye remainder of our deceased father's personal estate yet undisposed of shall be equally divided into five parts, and one-fifth part to be and remain to our mother-in-law, Sarah Clarke, her heirs and assigns forever.

We, the subscribers, being ye natural children and heirs at law to our deceased father's estate, do, with our mother-in-law, Sarah Clarke, mutually agree and declare all these foregoing bequests or legacys given to our said mother-in-law by our deceased father, and now confirmed by ourselves is in lieu and stead of all right of dower or power of thirds and all other right, claim or interest which she hath, or may have hereafter, of, in or unto ye real or personal estate of our said deceased father, Walter

Clarke, by means of her marriage with him, or any other way whatsoever. For confirmation whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals ye seventh of June, in ye thirteenth year of her majesty's reign, A. D. 1714.

Signed, sealed and acknowledged in the presence of
Nathaniel Coddington.

Richard Ward.

SARAH CLARKE,	[s]
THOMAS RODMAN,	[s]
HANNAH RODMAN,	[s]
NATH'LL SHEFFIELD,	[s]
KATHARINE SHEFFIELD,	[s]
GEORGE CORNELL,	[s]
DELIVERANCE CORNELL,	[s]
JEREMIAH GOULD.	[s]

All the subscribers mentioned to ye foregoing instrument appeared before ye council and declared ye same to be their voluntary act and agreement, taken in council this 7th June, 1714.

Attest: WILLIAM CODDINGTON, Council Clerk.

And furthermore, we who are his natural children and heirs at law to our deceased father's estate, do, for the better settlement and regulation of ye remaining part of our said father's estate, both real and personal do declare and agree as followeth:

Imp'rs. That all ye legacys given by our deceased father in ye aforesaid instrument or will, and hereafter confirmed, shall be paid out of ye remaining part of our deceased father's personal estate as is yet undisposed of; and then we further declare and agree that ye remaining part of said personal estate as shall be undisposed of shall be divided into four equal parts and disposed of as followeth:

One-fourth part to ye children of our deceased sister, Mary Chapman, to be equally divided between them.

One other fourth part to our sister, Hannah Rodman.

One other fourth part to our sister, Katharine Sheffield.

And ye other remaining fourth part to our sister, Deliverance Cornell.

Item. We declare and agree that our cousin, Clarke Rodman, son of Thomas Rodman shall have all that part of our father's housing and land lying in ye town of Newport, bounded as followeth: South, on the back of the chimney newly built, where our father lived in his life time; west and north, on the great or main street, and so to hold its full breadth extending east, whilst it meets with a lot of land, which hath been given to our cousin, Jeremiah Clarke, and will be confirmed by us, with all housing, shops and privileges thereunto belonging, the privilege of our mother-in-law to pass and repass, as is before expressed, only excepted, all which housing and land we agree and allow that our aforesaid cousin, Clarke Rodman shall enjoy to him, his heirs and assigns forever.

We further declare and agree that our cousin, Jeremiah Clarke, son of Weston Clarke shall have one lot of land out of our said father's land, in ye town of Newport, bounded as followeth, viz: North, on ye Broad street forty foot wide; east on land in ye possession of Christopher Almy, late belonging to Joseph Bryer, deceased; south, on a fence belonging to George Cornell, in width thirty feet; west, partly on land given to our mother-in-law during her widowhood, and part on land given to Clarke Rodman, all which land we allow to our aforesaid cousin, Jeremiah Clarke, and to his heirs and assigns forever.

We further declare and agree that our uncle, Latham Clarke shall have one lot of land out of our deceased father's estate, bounded as followeth, forty foot in width: north, on ye Main street, and ninety foot in length;

bounded east on a lot formerly sold to Susannah Smith and Hugh Mosier; south and west on land given to our cousin, Philip Harwood, and will be confirmed by us, the above said lot to contain forty foot in width and ninety foot in length, and we agree that our uncle, Latham Clarke shall enjoy ye same, to him, his heirs and assigns forever.

We further declare and agree that our cousin, Philip Harwood, according to our deceased father's mind shall have and enjoy two parcels of land within ye town of Newport, which two parcels of land are described and bounded as followeth, viz: one part is bounded easterly on land belonging to our uncle, Latham Clarke, and partly on other land sold by our deceased father; south on land in ye possession of John Hammett, and west on land in ye possession of Simon Parrot and Thomas Rodman; northerly, part on land belonging to ye aforesaid Latham Clarke, and partly on ye Main street, the other piece or lot of land is that which ye shop stands on that Caleb Barker now dwells in, and bounded as followeth, viz: west, on ye Main street, beginning at ye northwest corner of said shop, and so to run south until it meets with George Cornell's fence, and so to extend east ye full width until it comes to ye cross fence as it now stands in garden. All ye abovesaid two parcels of land, with ye building thereon, we confirm and allow to our Cousin Philip Harwood and to his heirs lawfully begotten of his body, according to our deceased father's mind.

We do declare and agree that ye slip of land lying between George Cornell's house and ye land given to our Cousin Philip Harwood, and that piece of land that lies between the cross fence as it now standeth and George Cornell's land, shall be and remain to our sister Deliverance Cornell, her heirs and assigns forever.

We also allow and confirm unto our Cousin Walter

Clarke, son of Weston Clarke and his heirs forever, all that our deceased father's right of land in New Jersey.

According to our deceased father's mind, we give and confirm unto Col. John Cranston and to his heirs and assigns forever, all that piece of land whereon ye house now stands that is in possession of Samuel Ducean, bounded south, west and north on Jahleel Brenton's land, and east on ye Main street; on condition that ye said Col. John Cranston gives in sufficient bond to our Uncle James Clarke and to our brother, Thomas Rodman, to keep in good repairs forever, and the land never to be dug up nor broke up but to be kept in good and decent manners, as a memoriall of our honored grandfather, Jeremiah Clarke, whose body was there interred in February, 1651.

We agree and allow that our cousin, Jeremiah Clarke, son of Jeremiah Clarke, shall have all our deceased father's horses or horse kind whatsoever, that he hath of right belonging to him, in Narragansett Country or Kingstown

We allow and do hereby agree that all our deceased father's land lying in his upper meadow, containing forty acres more or less, as it is now fenced, with ye remainder of ye little barn field, that remains or is undisposed of, together with ye housing and land where our mother-in-law hath a right in during her widowhood, shall be equally divided in five parts, viz.: one-fifth part to our deceased sister, Mary Chapman, her children, to be equally divided between them, to be enjoyed by them, their heirs and assigns forever; and one other part to our sister, Hannah Rodman, and to her heirs and assigns forever; and one other fifth part to our sister Katharine Sheffield and to her heirs and assigns forever; one other fifth part to our sister, Deliverance Cornell, to her heirs and assigns forever; and the other fifth part to our cousin, Philip Harwood, to be enjoyed by him, his heirs and assigns forever.

We further declare and agree that all the abovesaid land shall forthwith come into ye possession of ye legatees, only excepting ye house.our mother-in-law, Sarah Clarke, now lives in, which she is to enjoy during her widowhood as is before expressed.

We declare and agree that our uncle, James Clarke, shall have five pounds, current money, out of our father's estate ; and also that our brother, Thomas Rodman, shall have five pounds, current money, out of our father's estate, which is for their service and a token of his love.

We declare and allow that ye Governor, Samuel Cranston, shall have five pounds, current money, out of our deceased father's estate, as a token of his love, we knowing it to be our father's mind.

We also declare and agree that our brother, Nathaniel Sheffield, shall have five pounds, current money, out of our father's estate, as a token of his love.

We declare and agree that ye children of our uncle, James Clarke, and ye children of our aunt, Sarah Carr, shall have each of them thirty shillings apiece, as a token of our father's love. We further declare and agree that our aunt, Sarah Carr, shall have five pounds, current money, to be paid out of our father's estate.

We further allow and agree that ye children of our uncle, Jeremiah Clarke, and ye children of our uncle, Latham Clarke, and ye children of our uncle. Weston Clarke, and ye children of our Aunt Stanton, shall have each of them six shillings, current money, as a token of our father's love.

We further agree that ye children of ye Governor, Samuel Cranston, shall have paid them six shillings apiece out of our father's estate.

We also agree that our brother-in-law, John Gould, shall have five pounds, current money, to be paid out of our father's estate. We further agree that our sisters-in-

law, Wait Gould and Content Gould, shall have ten pounds apiece, to be paid out of our father's estate.

We do further agree that our sister-in-law, Mary Lawton, shall have a silver spoon of fifteen shillings' value, to be paid out of our father's estate.

We do further agree that there shall be five pounds, current money, paid into ye public stock of ye people called Quakers, for ye use of ye poor of that people, according to our deceased father's mind and will.

We do further declare and agree that there shall be five pounds, current money, paid into ye town treasury of ye town of Newport, out of our father's estate, for ye use of ye poor of ye said town.

We further agree that ye widow, Amy Wood, shall have one fat sheep, or ye value thereof, annually during her natural life.

Whereas, our father had three shares in ye town wharf, which he desired should be disposed of as followeth: we declare and allow that our cousin, Clarke Rodman, shall have one share of said wharf to him, his heirs and assigns forever; we do allow and confirm one share of said wharf to our cousin, Jeremiah Clarke, son of Weston Clarke, to him, his heirs and assigns forever; the third share of said wharf we declare and agree shall belong to ye mansion house that our mother-in-law now lives in, and to ye possessors thereof, their heirs and assigns forever.

We also declare and agree that if our cousin, Philip Harwood, should die without issue lawfully begotten of his body, then them two parcels of land allowed and given to him on them conditions shall be equally divided into four parts—one-fourth part to ye children of our deceased sister, Mary Chapman, to be equally divided between them, and to be enjoyed by them, their heirs and assigns forever; and one-fourth part to our sister, Hannah Rodman, to her and her heirs and assigns forever; one-

fourth part to our sister, Katharine Sheffield, to her and her heirs and assigns forever; and one-fourth part to our sister, Deliverance Cornell, to her and her heirs and assigns forever.

Whereas, our deceased father did settle and order ye fence, as it now stands, on ye dividing line between our brother-in-law, George Cornell, and our cousin, Daniel Gould, should stand and remain forever; therefore, we do hereby declare that ye said line where ye fence now stands shall be ye dividing line as aforesaid, and so to remain forever.

And we further agree that all ye legacies which are to be paid out of ye personal estate of our said deceased father are to be paid to the legatees to whom they are given within ye term of two years from ye date hereof.

And we do further declare and agree that ye ten pounds per annum to be paid to our mother-in-law, Sarah Clarke, during her natural life, be equally paid out of ye rents of ye real estate of ye children of Mary Chapman, deceased, of the estates of Hannah Rodman, Katharine Sheffield, Deliverance Cornell, and Philip Harwood—each one-fifth part.

And, in testimony that ye above written agreement is our free and voluntary act, and for making ye same firm and stable in ye law, we have hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals this seventh day of June in ye thirteenth year of Her Majesty's reign, Anno Domini 1714.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

Nathaniel Coddington,
Richard Ward.

THOMAS RODMAN,	[s]
HANNAH RODMAN,	[s]
NATH'L SHEFFIELD,	[s]
KATHARINE SHEFFIELD,	[s]
GEORGE CORNELL,	[s]
DELIVERANCE CORNELL,	[s]
JEREMIAH GOULD.	[s]

150 *Settlement of Gov. Walter Clarke's Estate, 1714.*

In council appeared ye subscribers to ye aforegoing instrument and declared ye same to be their voluntary act and agreement, taken in council June 7th, 1714.

Witness : WM. CODDINGTON, Council Clerk.

NEWPORT SS.

The above and foregoing 12 pages are a true copy, taken from ye town council book of Newport, No. 5, pages 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32. October ye 12th, A. D. 1770. Witness,

WM. CODDINGTON, Council Clerk."

NEWPORT TOWN RECORDS.

MARRIAGES.

Mason, Dorcas, N. Carolina, to James Gardner,	[about 1776]
Marshall, Peter to Nancy Bennett,	June 21, 1767
Maryott, Mary to ——— Eldred,	Nov. 19, —
Melville, David to Elizabeth Thurston,	Dec. 11 1768
Miller, Rachel to Josiah Aikens, N. B.,	July 20, 1769
Maxon, Caleb, of Elder John to Mary Bliss, of Wm.,	Oct. 20, 1782
Mumford, Sarah, to Claudius Guillaud, S.C.	May 18, 1783
Maxon, John, of Elder John to Sarah Shrieve, of Daniel,	July 19, 1783
Munro, George to Rachel Aikens, Widow,	Mar. 6, 1785
Martin, Joseph to }	May 15, 1787
Mumford, Hannah }	
Mumford, Joseph to Mary Carr,	May 11, 1788
Matteson, Samuel, Coventry, to Susannah Brown,	July 4, 1790
McMahan, Anna to David Read,	Oct. 27, 1793
Murphy, Elizabeth to Eleazer Read, Jr.,	Sept. 1, 1795
Mumford, Benj. B. to Hannah Remington,	April 9, 1797
Moore, Henry to Mary Yeomans,	Nov. —, 1797
Mitchell, Mary, of James and Rhoda, Mid- dletown to Rouse Taylor, of Peter and Hannah,	Aug. 7, 1798

Miller, Mary Elizabeth, of John and Ruth to John Bernard Gilpin, 2d wife,	Nov. 20, 1806
MacLish, Nancy Pierce, of John to Ben- ning Piehering, of Samuel, of Green- land, N. H.,	Feb. 23, 1806
Moore, Sally to Bernard Hill,	Sept. 21, 1806
Maxon, Caleb, of Elder John to Mary Bliss, of Henry,	Mar. 1, 1807
Marble, Mary Ann to John Tripp,	Nov. 21, 1808
Mitchell, Benjamin to Frances Congdon,	Sept. 9, 1810
Mason, Elizabeth Champlin to Oliver Haz- ard Perry,	May 5, 1811
Melville, David to Patience Sherman, of George,	Mar. 4, 1812
Mason, Geo. C., of Dr. Benjamin to Abby Maria Mumford, of Benj. B., Esq.,	Oct. 20, 1818
Marsh, Abby, of Benjamin to Joseph B. Weaver,	June 9, 1833
Moffet, Rachel M., Conn. to William Wood- side, Philadelphia,	Apr. 20, 1840
Marsh, William Henry to Sarah Babcock,	June 21, 1840
Marble, Sarah C. to Albert Sherman,	Sept. 2, 1841
Mosher, Gideon to Mary Ann Connell,	Sept. 22, 1841
Manchester, Mary B. to Solomon Greene, Providence,	Jan. 15, 1843
Martin, William B., U. S. A. to }	Feb. 26, 1843
Marshall, Mrs. Isabella	
Moulton, Elizabeth H. to Henry Chase,	June 26, 1843
Miller, Eliza Ann to Lowell Brown, Foxboro,	Aug. 13, 1843
Melville, David to Elizabeth Dennis, of Peter,	Dec. 10, 1843
Millikens, Harriet to D. Cook, of Cum- berland,	June 23, 1844
Murphy, Nancy to Silas [Josiah] Albro,	Aug. 20, 1844
Marble, Christopher to Frances Lewis,	Nov. 24, 1844

Mitchell, Abigail to Henry G. Tompkins,	Sept. 9, 1845
Metcalf, William to Mary Elizabeth Cook, of Syracuse, N. Y.,	Oct. 13, 1845
Monkhouse, James to Mary Asher (Eng- lish),	Nov. 26, 1845
Marchington, Eliza to Joseph Barnes,	Dec. 25, 1845
Marchington, Elizabeth to John Wield,	Feb. 19, 1846
Maynard, William, Boston, to Patience Brownell, Portsmouth,	Nov. 24, 1846
Marsh, Benj. 3d, to Mary E. Sherman,	Dec. 13, 1846
Milburne, Mary to Thomas Armstrong,	Feb. 8, 1847
Millikens, Sarah A. N. to Andrew V. Dodge, Roxbury,	June 2, 1847
Mitchell, Mary G. to Thomas S. Albro, Providence,	Aug. 19, 1847
Myers, John to Susan M. Burdick,	Oct. 14, 1847
Mason, William to Elizabeth Lawton, of Robert,	Oct. 18, 1847
Melville, Margaret to Geo. Dunwell, Jr.,	Jan. 10, 1848
Mead, Jas. M., Albany, to Elizabeth Heath, of William,	June 12, 1849
Moulton, Mary C. to Samuel Albro, of Peleg,	Nov. 14, 1849
Marsh, Sarah Ann, of Joseph, to Horace Underwood,	Jan. 7, 1850
Moore, Andrew E. to Mary A. Walsh,	Nov. 4, 1856
Moran, Bridget to George Kilroys,	Nov. 14, 1857
Mooney, Bernard to Bridget Newman,	May 20, 1869
Nichols, Robert to Mary Case,	Feb. —, 1698
Noyce, James to Ann Sanford, re- corded	Sept. —, 1705
Nichols, Jonathan, of Jonathan and Hannah, to Eliza'h Lawton of Rob't & Mary,	Feb. —, 1706-7

Nortin, Miriam to William Cranston,	Feb. 10, 1714
Niles, Rev. Nathaniel (of Capt. Nathaniel), to Ann Coddington (of Major Nathaniel),	Nov. 22, 1716
Noa——, Elizabeth to Edward Thurston,	July 24, 1738
Nichols, Robert to Alice Coggeshall,	Dec. 28, 1738
Nichols, Mary (of Jonathan and Elizabeth), to Joseph Martin (of Joseph and Mary),	Oct. 14, 1739
Newton, Simon to Mary Richardson,	Jan. 27, 1740-1
Newton, Martha to —— ———,	—— —, 1742
Nichols, Benjamin to Francis Bennett,	May —, 1743
Nichols Kendall, Jr., to Sarah Paine, Jamestown,	Mar. 13, 1745-6
Nichols, Sarah to Joseph Bull,	June 20, 1746
Napps, Elizabeth to Joseph Talbey,	May 8, 1747
Nichols, Samuel to Joanna Mendall,	May 5, 1748
Nichols, Abigail to John Pitman, Jr.,	May 6, 1750
Norman, Moses to Priscilla Bradford,	July 26, 1750
Nichols, Richard to Susanna Bushell,	—— —, ——
Newcomb, Elisha to Elizabeth O'Brien,	Jan. 15, 1751
Noyes, James to Roba Carr,	Aug. 1, 1751
Negus, Nathaniel to Elizabeth ——, Portsmouth,	Sept. 8, 1751
Nichols, Robert to Mary Dykes,	—— —, 1754
Norris, Abigail to John Yeomans,	June 5, 1755
Nichols, Benjamin to Elizabeth Lawton,	[about 1752]
Norton, Sarah to Thomas White,	Oct. 23, 1755
Newton, Daniel to —— ———,	—— —, ——
Newcome, Eunice to James Hunt,	Feb. 8, 1757
Nichols, [Frances] to Benjamin Bosworth,	Feb. 14, 1757
Newall, Timothy to Margaret ——,	Feb. 10, 17—
Newton, Ann to Sanford Gardner,	Dec. 4, 1760
Nichols, David to Elizabeth Decotay,	Feb. 15, 1761

Ninegret, Thomas (Indian Sachem) to	
Mary Whitfield, Newport,	April 23, 1761
Nichols, George to Anna Hammond,	Sept. 25, 1762
Newton, John to Abigail Rogers,	May 30, 1765
Nichols, John to Mary Young,	June 1, 1765
Nichols, Mary to John Goddard,	Aug. 8, 1765
Nichols, Miss to Capt. Aaron Sheffield,	June 4, 1769
Northop, John, No. Kingstown, to Mrs.	
Margery Talford,	Nov. 24, 1772
Nichols, Walter to Rachel Stoddard,	Oct. 5, 1775
Nicoll, Margaret, of John, to John T.	
Tilley,	April 20, 1800
Nason, Mary, of David, to John Langley,	
of Peter,	Nov. 2, 1800
Nason, Adeline to Seth Cleaveland	Prov. Oct. 9, 1831
Norman, Ruth Rider to Thomas Sherman,	Mar. 8, 1842
Newton, Simon, Jr., to }	
Nichols, Rachel }	Jan. 9, 1843
Nield, John to Elizabeth Marchington,	Feb. 19, 1846
Nocake, Charlotte to Richard Conway,	April 6, 1847
Norman, William J. to Sarah E. Stacy,	Aug. 23, 1848
Neare, Miss Leone, Cal., to Capt. William	
H. Dennis,	Feb. 18, 1857
Newman, Bridget to Bernard Mooney,	May 20, 1869
Odlin Henry to Margaret Miller,	Mar. 15, 1720-1
Odlin, Margaret to Francis Sanford,	Aug. 20, 1724
Ome, Elizabeth to Joseph Dunham,	Oct. 21, 1744
Otis, Jonathan to Catharine Coggeshall,	Oct. 16, 1745
Osband, John to Abigail Grey,	June 19, 1748
Odlin, Martha to William Thurston,	Oct. 25, 1750
O'Brien, Elizabeth to Elisha Newcome,	Jan. 15, 1751
Odlins, Constant to Job Weeden,	June 24, 1753
Odlin, Mary to James Coburn,	Feb. 8, 1754
Oldfield, John to Anna Clarke,	Feb. 18, 1754
Oxx, Priscilla to William Crabon,	Dec. 7, 1761

Oldham, John to Mary Scott,	Apr. 27, 1762
Otis Abigail to William [Cornell],	Jan. 15, 1761
Oelman, John Caspar to Ruth Hart,	Sept. 16, 1766
Oman, Henry to Rebecca Marshall,	Sept. 19, 1766
Oxx, Benjamin, Bristol, to Priscilla Glad-	
ding,	Nov. 11, 176-
Osborne, William to Hannah Read,	Sept. 21, 1783
Olyphant, David to Ann Vernon, of Sam'l,	Oct. 3, 1785
Oman, William to Anna Crabbe,	Jan. 22, 1843
Openshaw, Joseph to Mary Booth,	Dec. 18, 1845
Olyphant, Robert M. to Sophia Vernon,	Oct. 13, 1846
Otheman, Marie G. (of Rev. Bartholomew)	
to Chas. H. Glover (of Brooklyn, N. Y.),	Aug. 29, 1849

BIRTHS.

Martindale, —	
son of Isaac and Godsgift,	May 28, 1693
— son of	Aug. —, 1695
— son of	— —, 1697
— son of	— —, 1698-9
Ann, dau of	Sept. 2, 1700
Mary, dau of	Mar. 6, 1703-3
Mumford St'n of Stephen and Mary,	June 20, 1698
[Edward] of	Dec. 4, 1694
— of	— 20, 1701
— dau of	— 18, 1703
— dau of	Apr. 18, 1707
— son of	Sept. 24, 1708
Eliz'h, dau of	Aug. 22, 1711
[John], son of John and Peace,	Aug. 25, 1699
Ann, dau of	Apr. 28, [1701]
[Perry], son	
of	Mar. 6, 1703-4
[Stephen],	
son of	Apr. 15, 1707

Mumford, [Peace],		
dau of John and Peace,	Feb. 28, 1708-9	
Mary, dau of	Dec. 12, 1715	
Millard, John of John and Elizabeth,	Dec. 28, 1708	
May, William of William and Rebecca,	Oct. 15, 1709	
Maryott, Sam'l of Samuel and Margaret,	Mar.—, 1719.20	
Malbone, Peter of Capt. Godfrey & Catharine,	Jun. 24, 1720	
	Died at Barbadoes, May 27, 1733.	
Godfrey of	Sept. 25, 1722	
	Died September 5, 1723.	
Godfrey of	Sept. 3, 1724	
Elizabeth of	Dec. 9, 1726	
Aliph of	Dec. 26, 1728	
Mary of	Feb. 14, 1730-1	
Thomas of	May 17, 1733	
John of	Aug. 21, 1735	
Katharine of	Oct. —, 1737	
Deborah of	Nov. —, 1744	
Mitchell, Sarah of John and Lois,	Apr. —, 1721	
Maxwell, Dor-		
cas of Samuel and Hannah,	Feb. 7, 1725	
Philip of	July 23, 1726	
Squire of	Sept. 3, 1729	
Jane of	Sept. 23, 1731	
Marks, Holland of Nathaniel and ———, Nov. 9, 1723		
Mumford, Na-		
thaniel of Richard and Sarah,	June 20, 1730	
Manchester,		
John of Thomas and Jane,	Nov. 28, 1736	
Sarah of	May 4, 1740	
2d Sarah of	June 10, 1741	
Mulholland,		
Henry		
Hooper of John and Elizabeth,	Oct. 2, 1742	
Maryot, Sam'l of Samuel & Eliz'h, 1st wife,	Apr. 21, 1742	

Maryot, Eliz'th	of Sam'l & Eliz'h, 1st wife,	Jan. 24, 1744-5
Mary	of	Feb. 5, 1747-8
Felix	of Samuel & Ann, 2d wife,	Sept.—, [1752]
Henry	of	Jan. 17, 1754
James	of	Aug. 21, 175-
Ann	of	Nov. —, 1759
Morse, Wm.	of Joseph and Mary,	— — —, —
Sarah	of	Mar. 2, 1746-7
John	of	Oct. 17 1749
Newberg, S.	of Benjamin and [Leah],	Oct. 19, 1700
Noyce, Ann	of James and Ann,	Mar. 16, 1704
Noyce —, dau.	of	April 18, 1706
Nichols, Mary	of Jonathan and Elizabeth,	Jan. 8, 1707-8
Hannah	of	Sept. 21, 1709
Jonathan	of	Oct. 24, 1712
Robert	of	May 20, 1715
Elizabeth	of	July 15, 1717
Sarah	of	June 17, 1719
Joseph } Benj'n }	twins of	Mar. 25, 1723
Thomas	of Jonathan and Mary,	May —, 1721
—, son	of	Mch. 5, 1723
Hannah	of	Jan. 3, 1738-9
Jonathan	of	Nov. 13 1740
George	of	Dec. 25, 1743
Thomas	of	Dec. 9, 1746
Ruth	of	Feb. 26, 1748
Benjamin	of Jonathan and Sarah,	Mar 13, 1724
Sarah	of	Aug. 7, 1726
Jonathan	of	Dec. 22, 1728
William	of	Jan. 30, 1730
George	of	June 23, 1734
Mary	of	Sept. 23, 1743
Andrew	of Andrew and Rachel,	June 10, 1739

Nichols, Robert of	Andrew and Elizabeth,	Feb. 28, 1745-6
Jonathan of		Sept. 22, 1749
Benjamin of		Apr. 25, 1754
Joseph of		May 24, 1762
Northam Jos. of	John & Mary, 1st wife,	Nov. 18, 1754
Mary of		Sept. 4, 1756
Sarah of	John & Sarah, 2d wife,	July 7, 1764
Rachel of		Feb. 17, 176—
Stephen T. of		May 25, 176—
Ann of		Mar. 25, 1773
John of		Jan. 28, 1775
Newton, J. B. of	Simon and Elizabeth,	Aug. 14, 1800
Odlin, ———, son of	John and Lydia,	July 8, 1700
Lydia, dau. of		Jan. 29, 1701-2
——, dau. of		Sept. 30, 1703
John, son of	John and Elizabeth,	Mar. 12, 1718-19
Osborne, Edw. of	Henry and Margaret,	Mar. 20, 17[22] ?
Henry of	——	23, 17[23 or 4] ?
John of		April 2, 1728
Otis, Abigail of	Jonathan & Katharine,	Sept. 4, 1746
Katharine of		July 4, 1748
Mary of		Mar. 1, 1750
Susanna of		—— —, ——
Osborne, Eliz'h of	William and Lydia,	Aug. 10, 1774
Isaac S. of	William and Hannah,	Aug. 28, 1784
Wm. W. of		Nov. 3, 1785
Cath'e R. of		April 23, 1787
Polly J. of		April 1, 1739
Sylvan's F. of		Dec. 4, 1794
Sally of		April 22, 1798
James A. of		May 4, 1801
Martha G. of		April 7, 1804
Olyphant, Ann of	David and Ann,	Aug. 24, 1786
Ann of		Oct. 27, 1787
David W. of		Mar. 7, 1789

COURT OF ADMIRALTY, 1738.

On Sunday, Sept. 17, 1738, the sloop *Dolphin*, Capt. Adam Dechezean, master, from Cape Francois for Boston, ran ashore on Block Island. Immediately after reaching a place of safety, John Merchant, a passenger, gave information concerning the piracy of the crew and of the murder of Capt. Dechezean, master of said sloop, by one or more of the crew, who were all Frenchmen, and who were brought to Newport for trial. The witnesses were John Merchant, passenger, and John Couprey, mariner, of the sloop *Dolphin*, and John Brown, Robert Trinn (son-in-law of John Dickens), Edward Sands and William Warner, of New Shoreham. The costs of the trial, amounting to £196, was paid out of the general treasury of Rhode Island.

“Colony of Rhode Island and Providence }
Plantations in New England,” Ss. }

At a Court of Admiralty for the hearing and determining of piracies, robberies and felonies committed upon the high seas, held at Newport, within his Majesty's Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in New

England, on Thursday the fifth day of October, in the twelfth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the Second, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., Anno Domini, 1738.

PRESENT:

The Hon. Spencer Phipps, Esq., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, &c., President.
The Hon. John Wanton, Esq., Governor of the said Colony of Rhode Island.

Edward Hutchinson,	} Esquires, all of the Council of the said Province of the Massa- chusetts Bay, &c.
Seth Williams,	
Francis Foxcroft,	
John Jeffries,	
Samuel Wells,	
Nathaniel Hubbard,	
Richard Bell,	

First proclamation was made commanding silence upon pain of imprisonment, while his Majesty's commission for the trial of pirates, &c., was reading. Then the said court was solemnly and publicly opened and proclaimed, and the Hon. Spencer Phipps, Esq., President, took the oath as directed by act of Parliament. The Hon. John Wanton, Esq., took his affirmation, and the President administered the oath to the other commissioners. Then the court appointed James Martin (sole Notary Public of the colony aforesaid), Register; Charles Paxton, Provost Marshal; and Richard Hubbard, Cryer of said court. The cryer immediately made proclamation for all persons that could give evidence for the King against the prisoners to be tried, to come into court and give their attendance, and several evidences being expected from Block Island, William Shirley, Esq., His Majesty's Advocate General, made a motion for an adjournment till their arrival. In order for an examination whereupon, the court was adjourned to Friday, the 6th instant, at 10 of the clock, A. M.

FRIDAY, 6th October, 1738.—The court being met according to adjournment and opened by proclamation, the Advocate General representing to the court that the evidences for the King were not yet arrived from Block Island, a further adjournment was ordered to 3 of the clock, P. M. The court met according to adjournment and opened by proclamation. It was again represented by the Advocate General that the evidences for the King were not yet arrived from Block Island, but hourly expected. The court adjourned to Saturday, the 7th instant, at 9 of the clock, A. M.

SATURDAY, 7th October, 1738.—The court met according to adjournment, and opened by proclamation. The Advocate General made a motion for a further adjournment, because the evidences were but just arrived from Block Island and not yet examined, whereupon the court thought proper to adjourn to Monday, the 9th instant, at 9 of the clock, A. M.

MONDAY, 9th October, 1738.—The court being met according to adjournment and opened by proclamation, the Advocate General made a motion for Peter Legrand, Peter Iesseau and Francis Baudoine, prisoners, John Merchant and John Couprey, evidences for the King, to be brought into court, and a warrant was ordered to be issued out to the Provost Marshal for that purpose. Then the said Peter Legrand, Peter Iesseau and Francis Baudoine were brought to the bar, and the articles of piracy, robbery and felony exhibited against them by the Register of Court were read and are as follows:

“Articles of piracy, robbery and felony exhibited against Peter Legrand, now or late of St. Malo, in the Kingdom of France, Peter Iesseau, now or late of Charenton, in the same kingdom, and Francis Baudoine, now or late of Nantz, in the kingdom aforesaid, all mariners, by James

Martin, Esq., register of the aforesaid courts, who prosecutes for our said Lord the King, and on his behalf informs this Honorable Court.

Imprimis. That the said Peter Legrand, Peter Iesseau and Francis Baudoine on or about the third day of September in this same twelfth year of the reign of our said Lord, the King, on board a certain sloop or vessel called the Dolphin, upon the high sea, in the latitude of twenty-eight degrees north, or thereabout, nearest to the Island of Bermuda, and within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of Great Britain, being mariners belonging to the said sloop, did piratically and feloniously make a revolt in the said vessel against one Adam Dechezean, then and there being commander thereof; and that the said Peter Legrand, the said Adam Dechezean in the peace of God and our said Lord, the King, being with force and arms, viz. . with a certain axe which he held in both his hands, piratically, feloniously, voluntarily, and of his malice aforethought, did assault and sundry times strike and wound upon his head, of which said striking and wounding he, the said Adam Dechezean, on board the said sloop, upon the high sea, in the latitude aforesaid, nearest to the said Island of Bermuda, within the jurisdiction aforesaid, on the aforesaid third day of September, did instantly die; and that the said Peter Iesseau and Francis Baudoine piratically, feloniously, voluntarily and of their malice aforethought, then and there were present, aiding, assisting, abetting, encouraging and maintaining the said Peter Legrand in piratically and feloniously committing and perpetrating the aforesaid piracy, felony and murder in manner and form aforesaid.

Item. That the said Peter Legrand, Peter Iesseau and Francis Baudoine on or about the aforesaid third day of September, on the high sea, in the latitude aforesaid,

nearest to the Island of Bermuda and within the jurisdiction aforesaid, piratically and feloniously did run away with the sloop aforesaid, being the property of some person or persons unknown, together with sundry merchandizes on board the same vessel, then being, viz: One hundred and twenty-six hogsheads and five barrels of molasses, one French hogshead of rum, twelve cases of wine, twenty-four pieces of hard wood and three anchors of brandy, being also the property of persons unknown. All which aforesaid piracies, robberies and felonies are against the peace of our said Sovereign Lord, the King, his crown and dignity, &c.

JAS. MARTIN, Register. "

The said Peter Legrand, Peter Iesseau and Francis Baudoine, prisoners at the bar, being subjects to the King of France. The court appointed Samuel Wickham, Esq., and Mr. David Minveile to be interpreters between the court and the said prisoners, who were both sworn accordingly, and ordered to translate the said articles into French for the knowledge of the prisoners, which was done, and the same read to them by said David Minveile in the French language, being likewise told by the Advocate General that if they had anything to allege against the articles exhibited against them, it was then their proper time, but nothing being offered, the prisoners were severally asked by the interpreter, whether guilty or not guilty of the articles exhibited against them. The said Peter Legrand pleaded guilty, and the said Peter Iesseau and Francis Baudoine severally pleaded not guilty. Then the Advocate General enforced the articles against the two prisoners that pleaded not guilty and called the evidences for the King into court. The prisoners were asked by the interpreter if they had any just challenge or objections to make against them, but none being offered, the witnesses were severally sworn and testified.

The testimony was translated and read to the prisoners in the French language. Then the court granted the two prisoners counsel in any point of law that should arise, if desired by them, but none appearing, it was ordered by the court that the Advocate General should proceed to close upon the whole, and the prisoners were taken from the bar and the court in private. And after the court had duly and maturely weighed and considered the evidences against the prisoners, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the said Peter Iesseau and Francis Baudoine were guilty of the piracy, robbery and felony in the articles exhibited against them to this court.

Then Peter Iesseau and Francis Baudoine were brought again to the bar, and the President acquainted them that the court had unanimously found them the said Peter Iesseau and Francis Baudoine guilty of the piracy, robbery and felony according to the articles exhibited against them. Whereupon the Advocate General informed the court that the register had an information for felony and murder committed on the high sea to exhibit against Peter Iesseau and Francis Baudoine, and Peter Legrand (who was likewise brought to the bar again), praying that sentence might be suppressed till they had answered that charge. And the said information was exhibited against them and read, and by the court ordered to be translated into French for the knowledge of the prisoners, who were remanded back to the jail again, and the court adjourned to Tuesday, the 10th instant, at 9 of the clock, A. M.

OCTOBER 10, 1738.—The court being opened by proclamation, the Advocate General made a motion that Peter Legrand, Peter Iesseau and Francis Baudoine may be brought into court, and they were accordingly brought to

the bar. Then the information for felony and murder exhibited against them by the Register of Court was read, and is as follows:

“Colony of Rhode Island and }
Providence Plantations, Ss. }

At a Court of Admiralty for the hearing and determining of piracies, robberies and felonies committed upon the high sea, begun to be held at Newport within the said colony on the fifth day of October, in the twelfth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the Second, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., Anno Domini, 1738.

James Martin, Esq., Register of the said court, who prosecutes for our said Lord the King, comes into this court, and on behalf of our said Lord the King informs the same, that Peter Legrand, now or late of St. Malo, in the kingdom of France, Peter Iesseau, now or late of Charenton in the aforesaid kingdom, and Francis Baudoine, now or late of Nantz, in the aforesaid kingdom, all mariners, not having the fear of God before their eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil on or about the third day of September, in this same twelfth year of the reign of our said Lord the King, upon the high sea in the latitude of twenty-eight degrees north or thereabout, nearest to the Island of Bermuda, and within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of Great Britain, on board a certain sloop or vessel called the Dolphin, with force and arms upon one Edward Fowl, otherwise called Edward the Englishman, to the said sloop then belonging, and in the peace of God and our said Lord the King, being feloniously and of their malice aforethought, did make an assault, and with an iron hammer, he, the said Edward Fowl, otherwise called Edward the Englishman, feloniously, voluntarily, and of their malice aforethought, did sundry times upon his body and head with great vio-

lence, beat, strike and wound, of which said beating, striking and wounding he, the said Edward Fowl, otherwise called Edward the Englishman, on board the said sloop, upon the high sea, in the aforesaid latitude, nearest to the said Island of Bermuda, within the jurisdiction aforesaid, on the aforesaid third day of September, did instantly die. And so the aforesaid Peter Legrand, Peter Jesseau and Francis Baudoine, the aforesaid Edward Fowl, otherwise called Edward the Englishman, upon the high sea, in the latitude aforesaid, within the jurisdiction aforesaid, in manner and form aforesaid, feloniously, voluntarily and of their malice aforethought, did kill and murder against the peace of our said Sovereign Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

JAMES MARTIN, Register."

Then the court ordered Samuel Wickham, Esq., (who was sworn interpreter) to translate the said information into French for the knowledge of the prisoners, which was done and the same read to them in the French language by the said Samuel Wickham, and were by him, each of them, asked in their own language, by order of the court, whether guilty or not guilty of the information exhibited against them, to which they severally pleaded not guilty. Then the Advocate General enforced the information against the prisoners and called the evidences for the King into court. The prisoners were asked by the interpreter if they had any just challenge or objection to make against them, but none being offered, the witnesses were severally sworn and testified.

After the Advocate General had produced several evidences for the King upon the trial, the prisoners at the bar made the following confession, viz :

Peter Legrand confessed that he killed the said Edward, called the Englishman, with a blow on his head.

Peter Iesseau and Francis Baudoine confessed that they two threw the said Edward overboard by order of the said Peter Legrand.

The said Peter Iesseau further confessed, that Peter Legrand told him in the beginning of the watch his design of killing the said Edward the Englishman, and that he was near said Legrand when he gave the said Edward the blow on his head.

And the said Francis Baudoine being asked whether he acquainted Capt. Adam Dechezean, who was then living, with the murder of the said Edward, the Englishman, answered no, and the reason he gave for it was that the said Dechezean was asleep at that time.

Then the prisoners were taken from the bar, and the court in private, after a due and mature consideration of the evidences against the prisoners, and the confessions made by them, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the said Peter Legrand, Peter Iesseau, and Francis Baudoine, were guilty of the felony and murder as charged against them in the information exhibited to this court.

The prisoners were brought again to the bar, and the Advocate General moved for judgment against them. Then the President by the linguist asked the prisoners if they, or either of them, had anything further to say why sentence should not be pronounced against them for the several crimes they had been convicted of, and they offering nothing material by said linguist, the President pronounced sentence against them in the following words, viz :

‘You, Peter Legrand, Peter Iesseau and Francis Baudoine shall go hence to the place from whence you came, and from thence you shall be carried to the place of execution, and then you and each of you shall be hanged up by the neck, until you and each of you are dead ; and the

Lord have mercy on your souls'. [Which was made known to them in their own language.]

Then a charge was given to the Provost Marshal to take special care of the condemned prisoners; and the court adjourned to four of the clock in the afternoon. Both sentences were accordingly executed on Friday, the third day of November following, at Bull's Point, in Newport aforesaid, within the flux and reflux of the sea."

HISTORY OF THE RHODE ISLAND BRIDGE COMPANY.

CONTRIBUTED BY WM. ARGYLE WATSON, M. D.

The first bridge on Howland's Ferry, between Portsmouth in Rhode Island and Tiverton on the main land, in the county of Newport, was projected in the year 1794, and a subscription raised of two hundred shares at \$100 each, which was considered adequate to the undertaking. It was commenced May 11th the ensuing year, and completed for the accommodation of passengers October 15, 1795. It was built on forty-two pieces driven into the bottom and covered with four inch pine plank. It was 800 feet long, exclusive of the abutments, 36 feet wide, with a sliding draw, handsome railing, and a convenient house for the keeper of the bridge. The greatest depth of water in the passage was eight and a half fathoms at low water. The surface of the piers were previously burnt to prevent the worms from eating them. It was built by a Mr. Whiting of Connecticut, under a contract made by him with the directors of the company, and to their satisfaction. In January, 1796, by an extraordinary rise of water and gale of wind, the bridge was buoyed and carried away, or the greater part of it, and in the month of April of the same year a subscription was opened

and filled for 200 shares at \$80 each, and \$30 was assessed on the two hundred old shares, with an option to the original subscribers to either forfeit their interest in the wreck of the bridge, land, &c., or to pay the \$30 with *these* funds, amounting to \$22,000 loss, by amount of the old shares forfeited. The directors made a contract with Col. John Cooke, of Tiverton, as follows: To replace twenty-five piers which were carried away in the gale, to cover and finish the top of the bridge completely, and to throw in a body of stone about the feet of the piers, so as to reduce the depth of the water to twelve feet for four hundred feet in length and forty-two feet wide and four feet deep, in the remainder, four hundred in length the same width, for which he was to receive \$20,000. The bridge was completed Nov. 20, 1796. The burning the new piers was omitted, from which cause or some other, the timbers were so eaten by the worms the ensuing summer, that it was again carried away and destroyed by a storm in the fall of 1797. The timber and most of the materials were lost, and the spirits of the company so depressed that no efforts were made to save anything from the wreck, and the design seemed to be abandoned. But in the year 1807 it was resumed and a new subscription was opened for building a stone bridge, in eight hundred shares at \$100 each, which being filled, it was commenced under the superintendency of Major Daniel Lyman, in the summer of 1808, and completed and opened for passengers in July, 1810, with an improved draw, handsome railing on iron standards, new toll-house, &c. The quantity of stone composing this bridge was 88,120 cords, and the whole expense of building and completing was \$83,502, the amount over \$80,000 was paid from the tolls. In the September gale of 1815 a breach was made in the abutment on the Rhode Island side, of two hundred feet, and of consider-

able depth, occasioned by the water forcing away the same above the west abutment. To repair this and other damage the company were assessed and paid by instalments on each share \$19,200. The repairs were made on the bridge in the summers of 1816 and 1817, and the bridge was again opened for passengers in the fall of 1817. It is now eighteen hundred feet long, with a sidewalk of split stone and a rising draw and new toll-house, and seems for strength and solidity to defy any attack of the elements.

Whole amount expended :

First subscription of \$100 on 200 shares, . . .	\$20,000
Second " " 80 " 200 shares, }	22,000
" " " 30 " 200 shares, }	
Third " " 100 " 800 shares, . . .	80,000
Fourth " for repairs, \$24 on 800 shares, . . .	19,200
	<hr/>
	\$141,200

Loss by amount of the assessment
on shares profited:

Say cost of Stone Bridge in 1810

from account, . . . \$83,502 68

Repairs in 1816 and 1817, . . . 21,089 71

\$104,592 39

of which was paid by assessment

on eight hundred shares, . . . 99,200 00

By tolls, 5,392 39

\$104,592 39

The bridge is now under control of the State, (1882.)

GENEALOGICAL NOTES FROM EARLY WILLS.

Contributed by H. H. Swinburne.

THOMAS PECKHAM.—Will of Thomas Peckham, weaver, of Newport, mentions son Thomas Peckham; daughter Sarah Underwood; son Daniel Peckham; son James Peckham; son Philip Peckham; wife Hannah.* Signed Nov. 16, 1708; proved Feb. 7, 1709.

GEORGE LAWTON.—Will of George Lawton, of Portsmouth, mentions son Job; daughter Elizabeth Curtis; son George; son Robert; wife Naomi. Signed Sept. 8, 1697; proved Sept. 24, 1697.

JOHN WALKER.—Will of John Walker, of Portsmouth, made March 18, 1647, mentions, wife Katharine; daughter Mary Walker; daughter Sands; James Sands, husband of daughter Sands. Recorded, together with the will of Katharine, his wife, Dec. 18, 1671.

THOMAS MALLETT.—Will of Thomas Mallett, of Newport, Innkeeper, made Dec. 8, 1704; proved Feb. 5, 1705, mentions, wife Mary; son-in-law Jeremiah Wilcox; daughter-in-law Mary Wilcox. Gives to Trinity Church forty shillings, and to the minister twenty shillings to preach his funeral sermon.

*Hannah, widow of Thomas Peckham, married 2d, Joseph Clarke, of Westerly, R. I.

JOHN HOLMES, SR.—The will of John Holmes, of Newport, mentions, son John; son William; wife Mary; daughter Catharine Gardiner; daughter Francis Carr; daughter Ann Peckham; daughter Deborah Holmes; daughter Phebe Holmes. The will of John Holmes being left unfinished, and the said John dying suddenly, his children sign an agreement to carry into effect their father's will as far as possible. The agreement was signed Oct. 4, 1712.

[NOTE.—John Holmes, son of Obadiah and Catharine Holmes, died at Newport, R. I., Oct. 2, 1712; aged, 63 years. He was twice married; first to Frances, daughter of Capt. Randall and Frances (Dungan) Holden, to whom he was married Dec. 1, 1671. She was born 1649, died 1679. His second wife, to whom he was married Oct. 12, 1680, was Mary, widow of Wm. Greene, of Warwick, daughter of John and Mary (Williams) Sayles, and granddaughter of Roger Williams. Of the children of John Holmes, John probably married Mary, daughter of Benjamin Tayer. Katharine married, first, Joseph Gardiner, Nov. 30, 1693; second, Rev. Daniel Whitman. She died Oct. 28, 1758; aged 85 years. Frances married Nicholas Carr, Jr., of Jamestown, May 16, 1706. Ann married first, Peleg Peckham, second, Ralph Chapman. Deborah, married John Manchester. Phebe married Jonathan Thurston; she died March 31, 1734, aged 39. R. H. T.]

JOHN HOLMES, JR.—The will of John Holmes*, Newport, cordwainer, mentions wife Mary; sister Katherine Gardiner, and her sons John, Joseph, George, William and James; her daughters Katherine Thurston and Lydia Tayer, all of which children he calls cousins; three sons of cousin Francis Stanhope, deceased; cousin John Gard-

*John Holmes died Nov. 22, 1748, aged 77 years.

ner's daughter Frances; cousin Joseph Holmes; cousin John Holmes, (son of cousin Obadiah Holmes), and Joseph Holmes, brother of the last named John Holmes. Made 1732. A codicil to the above will signed May 12, 1743 mentions cousins Mary, John, Jonathan, William and Deborah, children of Jonathan Thurston. Will and codicil proved 1748.

PELEG TRIPP.—Will of Peleg Tripp, of Portsmouth, yeoman, made Nov. 6, 1713, proved 8th of the 12 mo., 1713-14, mentions wife Anne, daughter Priscilla Tripp, daughter Sarah Rogers, son Job, daughter Mary Smith, daughter Anne Rogers, daughter-in-law Sarah Tripp, and daughter Mehitable Thurston.

[NOTE.—Anne, dau of Peleg Tripp, married Thomas Rogers, who was of Westerly, 1724.—H. H. S.]

BENJAMIN TAYER.—The will of Benjamin Tayer, proved August 6, 1716 mentions daughter Mary, wife of John Holmes, grandson Benjamin Tayer, granddaughter Elizabeth Tayer; grandson, John Tayer; granddaughter Charity Tayer; grandson William Tayer; to beloved wife Susannah he gives "the household goods she had before I married her, and also one-half part of the cloth which we have made since we were married."

WILLIAM ALMY.—The will of William Almy, signed Feb., 1676, proved April 23, 1677, at Portsmouth, R. I., mentions son John, son Christopher, son Job, daughter Ann, daughter Catharine, and grandchild Bartholomew West.

CHRISTOPHER ALMY.—Will of Christopher Almy, signed Sept. 4, 1708, codicil signed Sept. 7, 1711, proved 2d of 12 mo., 1712-13, mentions eldest son William, second son Christopher, third and youngest son Job, wife Elizabeth, daughter Elizabeth, wife of John Leonard, children of deceased Sarah, (formerly wife of Richard Cadmon,

and later wife of Jonathan Merrihoo) her first born son William Cadman, and her sons by Jonathan Merrihoo, viz: John and Thomas; grandson Richard Durfee; grandson Thomas Durfee, children of deceased daughter Rebecca Townsend.

JOB ALMY.—Will of Job Almy, of Portsmouth, signed Jan. 19, 1683-4, proved March 16, 1683-4, mentions wife Mary, eldest son John, son Job, son Anthony, daughter Susannah Audry, daughter Deborah Almy, daughter Katharine Almy, youngest daughter Mary Almy.

ANTHONY ALMY.—Will of Anthony Almy, of Portsmouth, made in Newport, May 18, 1710, proved May 7, 1711, mentions mother Mary Townsend, brother Job, sister Susanna Almy, four cousins, John Hix, Robert Hix, Mary Hix and Elizabeth Hix, Cousin Samuel Snell, son of Samuel and Mary Snell; cousin Christopher Townsend, cousin Solomon Townsend and cousin Deborah Hix, Ann Townsend and Hannah Townsend.

ROBERT CARR.—Will of Robert Carr, of Newport, merchant, made July 8, 1703, proved Feb. 5, 1704, mentions wife Elizabeth, son Robert, daughter Abigail.

ROBERT CARR, JR.—Will of Robert Carr, of Newport, made Sept. 20, 1710, proved Oct. 2, 1710, makes his mother, Elizabeth Carr, sole heir.

ELIZABETH CARR.—Will of Elizabeth Carr, widow, made March 22, 1721-2, proved July 4, 1724, mentions grandson James Honeyman, granddaughter Elizabeth Dunbar and her husband George Dunbar, great-grandson Robert Dunbar; her kindred, Maj. James Brown, Esek Brown, the wife of Edward Thurston, Job Carr, cooper; the four children of John Hix, ship carpenter, deceased, and the late Mary Hix, now wife of Ralph Earle.

THE FEALTY OF SUNDRY NEWPORTERS, 1782.

Editor Newport Historical Magazine:

The following is a copy of an original paper relating to the fealty of sundry parties in Newport about the time of the declaration of peace with England. The document is endorsed, "Minutes and Extracts from Papers taken in the Flag, Newport Superior Court Papers, Sept., 1782." The bad condition of the records in the most important part leaves me in ignorance of the name of the flag, and the cause of its capture. It is customary with nations engaged in naval warfare to grant letters of cartel to vessels for the purpose of exchanging prisoners; such vessels are considered exempt from capture. The flag in question was undoubtedly suspected of being engaged in unlawful traffic.

The high standing of the committee appointed to examine the correspondence, testifies to the importance of the seizure. I regret not to have found the result of the report, but it may yet be discovered.

Newport, Dec. 8, 1882.

J. E. M.

- "No. 1. Letter from Wm. Goldthwait enclosing an invoice to Capt. Charles Handy, of Goods. £109.2.
- 2, St. Deblois to John Bours with a bundle of Goods, and Cr. him for a Bill of exchange.

3. From John Dockray to his son, with hints on it unintelligible to a common reader thereof.
4. A little tittle tattle letter from Mrs. Mackentire, of no consequence.
5. From John Andrews to John Hull to keep up his spirits upon the news of independence,
6. A Let. from Mary Jackwais to Sarah Tanner, informing her that she had among other things, sent 2 bbls. of Flour, for which she paid Capt. Woodward the freight.
7. From J. Horn to Miss Tillee, a love letter of no consequence, a few articles sent.
8. From Adam Ferguson to his wife, of no consequence.
9. From Thomas Cutter to his wife Dolly, a few Articles sent.
10. From St. Deblois to D. Vaughan, acknowledging the receipt of a Box of Butter, appeared to be nothing more than a present.
11. Nothing at all.
12. Same.
13. Nothing.
14. From John Finley to Mary Young with an Ac't of the sales of some hams and cheese, and an invoice of Goods, the am't £6.1.2.
15. A Letter from E. C. to Mrs. Grace Cranston with a few trifles.
16. A Letter from John Dockray to his son, of no consequence.
17. A Letter from Jos. Durfee to William Burroughs acknowledging the receipt of an old cheese and a bag of Lobsters, and sending some hats and other articles.
18. A Letter informing that great hoops are in fashion. and that cushions are abolished.

19. A Letter to be inquired into.
20. A Letter from Wm. Freebody to Perry Weaver sending $4\frac{1}{2}$ dollars to pay Mr. Goddard the money he lent him.
21. A Letter from Mrs. Johnston to Mrs. Amy informing she had received the things sent, and in return had sent her crockery and 1 lb. of tea.
22. Of no consequence.
23. Jane Webb to Thomas Townsend sending some articles.
21. A Letter from Step. Hazard, Jr. to his Father informing him that the butter and cheese he had sent was received, and that he had sent him a saddle and other articles.
25. A Letter of no consequence.
26. A Gloomy letter signed by no person, and advising to get the act of insolvency if the war was likely to be over, and address to Betsy Williams, and sending some articles to Mr. Tayre.
27. A Letter to be read, the writer seized with the horrors.
28. Of no consequence.
29. No consequence.
30. A Letter from B. Tears, respecting one Barker to be found at R. Robinson.
- 31 & 32. Letters of no consequence.
 1. Invoice of 6 boxes of candles from Jas. Carpenter.
 2. Invoice of 6 boxes sold by Jas. Carpenter to Capt. Norris.
 3. A small acc't.
 4. Invoice of Goods shipped from New York.

5. An Invoice to James Carpenter & John Slocum, of Medicine.
6. 1 lb. of Green tea.
7. A memorandum for goods signed by W.
8. An account of Memo. of the sale of 29½ doz. from G. Gibbs.
9. An Invoice of Goods bought by John Norris.
10. A Mem. of goods sent by Wm. Freebody to his sister as presents.
11. A Mem. of articles sent for by divers persons.
12. An order for a trunk and 20 dollars to be del'd to Capt. Freebody's family, signed Mrs. Sheane.
13. A Mem. for goods—no name.
14. A small invoice of goods bo't of Jno. Turner but don't say who.
15. An Invoice of calico bought by Mrs. Woodward.
16. A Mem. of goods—no name.
17. An Invoice of goods bought by Ferguson.
18. An Invoice of 10 boxes of sperm oil, candles marked R.
18. An Invoice of goods packed by John Bours, of Geo. Deblois & Co.
19. Mem. of articles sent—no name.
20. A good beaver hat for J. W. T.
21. An order from Win. Wanton to Mr. Norris to deliver some articles sent them.
22. An account of silks and linen on the joint ac. and risque of St. Deblois and Norris.
23. A Mem. for articles to get at Newport for N. S.
24. A Mem. for ditto without name.
25. An Invoice of goods—no name.
26. A Mem. of things sent by Mrs. Mary Almy.

17. An Invoice of 12 boxes of sperm oil, candles marked C.
28. An account of Articles sent by John James to his sister, which were sold to Woodward as a present.
29. A lot of articles sent and del'd to Finley.
30. An Inv. of $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards muslin.
31. An Inv. of 10 boxes of spermaceti candles marked R.

We having examined into the Letters and Invoices rec'd from Stonington which were taken in the Flag, commanded by Capt. Woodward, and find that most of them contain an account of articles sent from New York to divers persons in Newport, some which we have mentioned above. Some are of no consequence, and one or two touch a little upon politics, and show that the Renegade inhabitants in New York are full of trouble, distress and wretchedness upon the late news of peace. The Invoices which are also above noted contain an account of a very considerable trade being carried on to New York in Cartel vessels by many of the inhabitants of this State.

Which we beg leave to Report and are your Honors very humble Servants.

R. J. HELME,
A. CRAREY,
W. CHANNING,
THOS. TILLINGHAST."

JOHN COGGESHALL,

FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE RHODE ISLAND COLONY.

On Sunday, Sept. 16, 1632, there arrived at Boston, from England, after a passage of twelve weeks, the good ship "Lyon", Capt. Pierce. Among her passengers was John Coggeshall, then about forty years of age, a silk merchant of Essex County, who, "being about to depart for New England", signed the oath of allegiance with thirty-two others on June 22, and sailed about June 23. With him came his wife Mary, and their three children John, Joshua and Ann.

He first settled in Roxbury, Mass., and in the records of the first church of that place, then under the pastoral charge of the apostle John Elliot. His name appears number thirty, and that of his wife number thirty-one on the list of church members. He was admitted a freeman Nov. 6, 1632.

As Boston offered a much larger scope for a man of his wealth, enterprise and experience, he removed thither in the spring of 1634, and on April 20th was received a member of the first church, of which he very soon after became a deacon.

His abilities were not long in being recognized, for Sept. 1, 1634, he appears one of the board of selectmen, and at the meeting of the General Court May 14, 1634 his

name leads the list of deputies from Boston ; the whole number being twenty-four, representing eight different towns.

A man of marked character and decided religious views, it is not surprising that he should become involved in the religious controversy of the day.

In Sept., 1634, as is well known, there arrived at Boston, with Mr. Win. Hutchinson, his wife Anne, a woman of superior intellect and great purity of character, but possessing a strong and determined religious independence, far in advance of the times. This independence, together with the peculiarity of her belief, and the influence which it apparently exerted upon all classes, very naturally produced, in the infancy of the colony a feeling of great religious resentment, especially among the clergy.

After a trial by which she was found guilty and sentenced to banishment from the colony. Ann Hutchinson went to Providence, and thence to Aquidneck, where her husband died in 1642. From thence she removed to a spot near New York, and soon after she and all her household, with the exception of one child were murdered by the Indians.

One of the followers of Ann Hutchinson, and supporters of her opinions was John Coggeshall, the subject of the present sketch. For the unhesitating and positive avowal of his sympathy, and for the freedom of his speech, he, like other prominent men who became converts to the new faith, was deprived of his seat in the General Court, disfranchised and expelled from the colony.

Many of the early settlers of New England were men of education, wealth and high social standing; but on account of their religious belief, preferred to leave their native land rather than relinquish the faith which they

recognized as honest and true; and in coming to the new world hoped for the privilege to worship God according to their own conscience and belief; but in this supposition they were sadly disappointed, as we have seen. The puritans were disposed to mete out to all dissenters, the same measure of persecution which led to their emigration.

With Coddington, then the richest man in the colony, and seventeen others, the island of Aquidneck was purchased of the Narragansett Sacham, and they, with their families removed here in the spring of 1638; the General Court of Mass. at different times, issuing orders of banishment to prevent them from returning.

Of the nineteen signers of the compact, four afterwards returned to Mass., and were well received and appointed to fill various offices.

They settled on the northern part of the island, then called Pocasset. At their first meeting, at which John Coggeshall's name appears, they voted that the town should be "buildded at the Spring." Somewhat later, a new town was laid out more to the south-east and called Newtown, to designate it from the old. That portion of Portsmouth is still known by that name to-day, and many of the streets still remain as they were first laid out. The town was apportioned into family lots of six acres each, John Coggeshall being appointed to assist in allotting the land to the various settlers. He was also elected one of the first Treasurers, and in June, 1638, was one of the elders to assist the Judge in the execution of justice.

The little colony increased so rapidly, that new territory was required; accordingly, April 28, 1639, "it was agreed to propigate a plantation in the midst of the Island or elsewhere", the expense to be borne proportion-

ately by the estate in common. Among the signers all the members of the Pocasset government appear.

This new settlement was the corner stone of the present city of Newport. It was decided to establish the site of the new town on both sides of the spring, and toward the sea southward; the boundary line separating it from Pocasset, was to be about five miles from the town, dividing the island nearly in the center. The land allotted to Coggeshall, embraced all the property at the lower end of what is now "the Avenue", and consisted of a farm of about 400 acres. This estate continued in the possession of some of his descendants till the early part of the present century; and to-day represents some of the most valuable property in the city. At the first General Court held in Newport, March, 1640, John Coggeshall was elected one of the assistants.

In 1644 the colony embraced the towns of Newport, Portsmouth, Providence and Warwick, and a charter was obtained from England by Roger Williams, who was sent out to procure it. In May 1647, three years later, a General Assembly was held at Portsmouth, to adopt the charter and to organize a government under it. This meeting was not simply a convention of delegates but a gathering of the whole people, a majority being present, their acts were binding upon the whole, as is expressed in the opening of the assembly. When having first chosen Mr. John Coggeshall Moderator "It was voted and found, that the major part of the colony were present at this assembly, whereby was full power to transact."

After unanimously adopting a code of laws, they proceeded to elect by ballot the general officers, to continue for one year or till new be chosen, John Coggeshall was elected President of the colony with one assistant from each town. He was not destined, however, long to enjoy the

fruits of his labor, for he died in office the 27th of the following November in his 56th year.

But the object of his life had been accomplished. He lived to see the little community so near his heart, peaceful and prosperous, strong in the principles of free religious thought, which had been to him, the cause of so many deprivations, hardships and toil, of irreproachable character, firm in what he believed to be right regardless of personal sacrifices, he died as he had lived, respected and honored, and his loss must have been deeply felt by the infant colony, to which he had so long been a leader, councillor and guide.

His remains were interred in the Coggeshall burial place, and the inscription on his tombstone is as follows:

Here lieth the Body of
John Coggeshall, Sen. Esq.,
Who died the First President of the Colony
the 27th of November, 1647
aged about 56 years

This cemetery is situated at the corner of Coggeshall and Victoria avenues and at the time of his death was a portion of his estate. It is surrounded by a high granite wall and within the enclosure is a granite obelisk erected a few years ago by a lineal descendant, to the memory of the first President and his wife.

Of his three children who came over with him, John was born about 1618 and died Oct. 1. 1708. He was a prominent man in the affairs of the little colony filling various important offices. He married Eliza Baulston, daughter of William, of Portsmouth. This marriage proving an unhappy one he was divorced from her in 1655 and the same year married Patience Throgmorton of Providence who died Sept. 7, 1676. He then married Mary—(but who she was, the writer is unable to say). By these marriages he had 16 children.

Joshua, second son, born about 1623 died May 1688. Married Joan West Dec. 22, 1652, she died April 24, 1676. He again married Rebecca Russell June 21, 1677 ; by these marriages eight children were born to him.

Ann, born about 1625, was married Nov. 15, 1643, to Peter, son of Gov. Nicholas Easton.

Hananel, baptized in Boston May 3, 1635, supposed to have died young, as there is no later record of her.

Bediah, baptized in Boston July 30, 1637, also supposed to have died young.

Wait, born Sept. 11, 1636, was married Dec. 18, 1651, to Daniel Gould, son of Jeremiah, she being but 15 years of age.

They all settled on the island and their descendants are well represented throughout the United States.

The writer of this article is very desirous of obtaining a copy of the will of Presd. Coggeshall, if any exists, and would also be very glad to possess any further information relating to him or his descendants.

Boston, Mass.

C. P. COGGESHALL.

FAMILY OF HON. THOMAS OLNEY.

In the October number of the Newport Historical Magazine in an article on the "Providence Records and Mercy Williams", occurs on page 115 a footnote on Thomas Olney. A want of definiteness in the reference to this note calls for some further account of the family of this emigrant. Mr. J. H. Olney, of Providence, is preparing a full genealogy of the descendants of Thos. Olney, Sen'r, and has investigated very closely its history. He is responsible for the statement that Thos. Olney, Sen'r was among the successors of Roger Williams as preacher (temporarily) in the First Baptist Church of Providence. It is well known that Thos. Olney, Jun'r was a pastor of this church for a period.

Children of THOMAS and MARY (SMALL) OLNEY:

- I. THOMAS, born 1632, in England.
 - II. EPHENETUS, born 1634, in England, sometimes called in the records, *Spencer*.
 - III. NEBADIAH, b. 1637, in Salem. d. young.
 - IV. STEPHEN, b. Prov. d. prob. 1657-60.
 - V. JAMES, b. Prov. unmarried.
 - VI. MARY, m. Dec. 4, 1663, Jno. Whipple.
 - VII. LYDIA, b. a. 1645, m. Dec. 17, 1669, Joseph Williams, son of Roger. She died Sept. 9, 1724, in her 80th year.
- THOMAS OLNEY², born 1632 in England, m. July 31, 1660, Elizabeth March of Newport. He was a pastor of

the First Baptist Church of Providence. Benedict says that "he succeeded Rev. Gregory Dexter in office, that he was the chief who made a division about laying-on-of-hands. He and others withdrew and formed a separate church, but it continued only a short time." This division however occurred in 1653-4*, and young Thos. Olney was then only 21 or 22. It is probable that Thos. Olney, Sen'r led the division, as he is spoken of as an elder by Jackson, and called Rev. by Morgan Edwards. He may have filled the vacancy made by the retirement of Roger Williams, and until the pastorate of Rev. Chad Brown. He died June, 11, 1722.

Children of THOMAS² and ELIZABETH OLNEY.

I. THOMAS, b. May 4, 1661. m. July 13, 1687, Lydia Olney, dau. of Epenetus. He died Mar. 1, 1718.

II. WILLIAM, b. June 25, 1663, m. Dec. 28, 1692, Catharine Sayles. She died Feb. 21, 1750, or 51.

III. ELIZABETH, b. Jan. 31, 1666.

IV. ANNE, b. Jan. 13, 1688, m. Capt. John Waterman, son of Resolved and Mercy.

V. PHEBE, b. Sept 15, 1675, (in Hartford.)

VI. JAMES, (probably) died 1677.

EPENETUS OLNEY,² son of Thomas and Mary, born 1634, in England, married Mar. 9, 1666, Mary, second daughter of John Whipple. He died July, 1698.

Children of EPENETUS and MARY:

I. MARY, born July 13 or 15, 1668. m. Philip Tillinghast.

II. JAMES, b. Nov. 9. 1670, m. Aug. 31, 1702, Halle-lujah Brown. He d. Oct. 5 or 6., 1744.

III. SARAH, b. Sept. 10, 1672, m. Nathan Waterman.

IV. EPENETUS, b. Jan. 18, 1675, married Mary Williams, dau. of Daniel. He died Sept. 18, 1740.

*Rev. Morgan Edwards, Callender & Benedict.

V. JOHN, b. ab. 1678, m. Aug. 11, 1699, Rachel Coggeshall.

VI. THOMAS, b. May 18, 1686, m. Aug. 8, 1746, Patience Burlingame. He d. July 28, 1752. She d. Aug. 8, 1746.

Some of the above facts and dates were furnished by Mr. J. H. Olney. He would be glad of copies of family records and any other aid for his forthcoming work.

J. P. Root.

EXTRACTS FROM THE FRIENDS RECORDS,
NEWPORT, R. I., RELATING TO THE FAMILY
OF ALLEN.*

MARRIAGES.

- Allin, John, to Elizabeth Bacon, Oct. 14, 1650.
Allen, Matthew, to Sarah [Kirby], June —, 1657.
Allen, Joseph, Dartmouth; to Sarah ———, July — 1662
Allen, Elizabeth, to Nathaniel Thompkins, Newport, Jan.
15, 1670.
Allen, William, to Patience Beere. Newport, May 16,
1677.
Allen, Patience, to Richard Evans, Newport, June 10,
1680.
Allin, Jedediah, of Increase, Dartmouth; to Penelope
Tripp, of Othaniel, Newport, June 2, 1721.
Allen, Ebenezer, of Daniel and Elizabeth, Sandwich; to
Susannah Goddard, of Daniel and Mary, Newport,
Nov. 6, 1746.
Allen, Othaniel, of Jedediah and Penelope, Dartmouth,
now wife of Barnabas Howland, to Keziah Stafford,
of Abraham and Ruth, Tiverton, Feb. 15, 1758.
Allen, Jane, of Henry and Mary, Newport, to John Wil-
liams, of Obadiah and Katharine, late New Jersey,
Dec. 27, 1781.

*The spelling of the name is here recorded as found on the records.

BIRTHS.

- Allin, Elizabeth, of John and Elizabeth, Newport, July —, 1651.
- Allin, Mary, of John and Elizabeth, Newport, Feb. 24, 1652.
- Allin, John, of John and Elizabeth, Newport, Nov. —, 1654.
- Allin, Dorothy, of Matthew and Sarah, Plymouth Col., April 8, 1659.
- Allin, Priscilla, of John and Elizabeth, Newport, Dec —, 1659.
- Allin, Samuel, of John and Elizabeth, Newport, April —, 1661.
- Allin, Miriam, of Matthew and Sarah, Dartmouth, June —, 1661.
- Allin, Abigail, of Joseph and Sarah, Dartmouth, April 1, 1663.
- Allin, Deborah, of Matthew and Sarah, Dartmouth, May —, 1663.
- Allin, Rose, of Joseph and Sarah, Dartmouth, Oct. 1, 1665.
- Allin, Samuel, of Matthew and Sarah, Dartmouth, Feb. 1665-6.
- Allen, Joseph, of Joseph and Sarah, Dartmouth, March 4, 1667.
- Allen, Mary, of Matthew and Sarah, Dartmouth, Nov. —, 1668.
- Allen, John, of Joseph and Sarah, Dartmouth, July 15, 1669.
- Allen, Ahazadiah, of Matthew and Sarah, Dartmouth, April 2, 1671.
- Allen, Phillip, of Joseph and Sarah, Dartmouth, July 3, 1671.

Allen, William, of Joseph and Sarah, Dartmouth, Aug. 10, 1673.

Allen, Matthew, of Matthew and Sarah, Dartmouth, June 10, 1677.

DEATHS.

Allen, Benjamin, son of Ralph, (Sandwich), died at the house of Thomas Cornell, Portsmouth, R. I., bur Clifton ground, Newport, Feb. 27, 1669.

Allen, Philip, son of Ralph, died at the house of William Woddle, Portsmouth, R. I., July 13, 1671.

Allen, Priscilla, Newport, Oct. 24, 1676.

Allen, Patience, wife of William, Swanzy, aged 49 years. No date.

Alling, John, of Rhode Island, at son-in-law Rowland Robinsons, South Kingstown, Oct. 30, 1708.

Alling, Naomi, age 20, Aug. 3, 1714. —Tender on Joanna Mott to Barbadoes. Bur. Coddington ground, Newport.

Alling, William, at Richard Mews, Newport. Age 89 years. March 18, 1718. Bur. Clifton ground.

Allen, Elizabeth, Newport. Age 75 years and 9 months. Feb. 3, 1816. Widow of Peleg Allen, and daughter of William and Hannah Cornell, of Middletown, R. I.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

NOTES.

A CASE OF TENDER CONSCIENCE.—Among the original papers in the Secretary of State's office is a petition from William Whiteside, "dated in Newport prison ye 24th day of ye 10th month, 1756", praying for an enlargement of his bounds. The petition was filled August 24, 1756, and bears the endorsement under date of August 25, 1756,—“This Petition is voted out, per order, J. Lyndon, Clerk.”

The language of the petition is so quaint, and it presents so graphic a picture of the inconvenience of having a “tender conscience”, that we quote it entire, hoping that some of our readers may be able to throw some light on the history and character of the petition. We may observe that the General Assembly at the August session 1744 had passed “An act for the relief of persons of tender consciences, and for preventing their being burthened with military duty.” On taking the affirmation in the form prescribed by the act, such persons were to be exempt from bearing arms as soldiers and from the law of the colony relating to military discipline or equipment. J. M. A.

The following is the petition above referred to:—

‘To the Governor Assistants & House of Deputies of the Colony of Rhode Island in General Assembly mett. The petition of William Whiteside one of the people called Quakers, a Prisoner in the Common Goal in Newport for conscience sake sheweth.

What his Religious Principles Teacheth him that Wars & fightings are contrary to the Doctrine of the Gospel, and that a true Disciple of Jesus hath nothing to do with the outward Sword either Offensively or defensively, But ought as much as in him lieth to follow the pattron of his great Master either in life or Death, from which Reasons he hath been kept from Providing himself with Guns and Swords & other Implements of Warr. Which Neglect hath Rendered him Obnoxious to the Anger of

some of the military men and in particular to the Clerk of Capt. Stiles Company who because your Petitioner Could not for Conscience sake pay a fine which he said was due to him for your Petitioners not having the proper implements of War, Hath Cast him into Prison. How farr the Clerk's Proceedings are agreeable to your Pleasure Your Petitioner Knows not, But was advised to Lay the affair before you. Your Petitioner hopes that hitherto his conversation (though a stranger in the Government) hath been such among men as is not blameworthy and would Rather Hope than fear that you who bear not the sword in Vain and are Rather a Terror to Evil doers than them that do well, in your wisdom you'll Provide for my enlargement, which will assuredly Gain a Tribute of Praise from Your Friend.

WILLIAM WHITESIDE.

Dated in Newport Prison
ye 24th day of ye 10th month 1756."

JOSHUA COGGESHALL.—Mr. C. P. Coggeshall, 266 Devonshire st., Boston, Mass., sends us the following item relative to Joshua Coggeshall, son of John, of early colonial times. Mr. Coggeshall is engaged in writing a history of the Coggeshall family, and would be pleased to receive aid in this direction from the various genealogical students who may have notes relative to the family.

JOSHUA COGGESHALL.

He was the second son of John Coggeshall, one of the founders of Newport, R. I., was born in England in 1623, and must have been about eight years old when his parents landed in Boston.

At the time of their removal to Rhode Island he had arrived at that age when he would be likely to take an interest in passing events; and must have remembered many of the persecutions and trials through which the family passed.

His name does not appear in the affairs of the colony as often as that of his elder brother John; although in the town affairs of Portsmouth he was quite active, his name being quite often recorded in the town meetings as presiding officer, member of the town council, and on important committees.

Oct. 27, 1669, owing to a disagreement, there was no election at Providence; and he, with three others was appointed to go to that place to endeavor to settle the difficulty. In Oct. 1664, he represented the town as deputy, and was chosen assistant in 1672, and several times later. At that time they were more modest in their requirements than now, and perhaps attended more to the business and welfare of the people; as we read in the records of

the General Assembly held at Newport May 2, 1676, adjourned to the 3d of May at the house of Henry Palmer. "Voted, that this assembly set in time of election in the *kitchen* of this house, and that Arthur Fenner and John Coggeshall see that the votes come in legally."

He was among those who early embraced Quakerism in this country; the meetings being held at Gov. Coddington's house. In Feb., 1660, being then in Plymouth colony, he was seized as a quaker, thrust in Plymouth jail, his horse being taken from him and sold for £12. He finally obtained his release and found his way home as best he could.

Dec. 22, 1652 he married Joan West. By her he had eight children; Mary born Feb., 1655; Joshua, May, 1656; John, Dec., 1657; Josias, Nov., 1662; Daniel, April, 1665; Humility, Jan., 1670; Caleb, Dec. 17, 1672, and Isaac, —.

Soon after his father's death he sold the property left him in Newport, and removed to Portsmouth, and by additional purchases with what was left by his father, made up a farm of about three hundred acres, situated partly in Newport and partly in Portsmouth. In his will, dated July 13, 1687, he gives away his farm as follows: To his eldest son Joshua, six score acres of his farming land situated at the southernmost end of his farm; John, his second son, six score acres of farming land adjoining his brother Joshua's, and the line to begin easterly near the common and run westerly down to the sea; and to his fourth son Daniel, all the remainder of his farm lands. The portion given Daniel is what is now the Redwood Farm. His house was near the shore, at his death he expressed a wish in his will, that a new house be built near the road.

This property passed out of the hands of the Coggeshall's in 1743, being purchased by Abraham Redwood, the founder of Redwood Library. The portion given his son John was sold the latter part of the last century; while the share left to Joshua is still in the possession of a descendant of Joshua, never having been sold from the time of its first purchase, nearly 250 years ago, but has passed from generation to generation by will. This is one of the few cases where the land granted the first settlers is still held by a lineal descendant bearing the name.

In April 24, 1676 his wife Joan died, aged 45 years, and in June, 21, 1676, he married Rebecca Russell, a Quakeress from London. In marrying so soon he had committed a great wrong in the

eyes of the Friends, and so brought himself into trouble; as they have a rule that a man shall not marry so soon after his wife's death. He was called to account for this short coming, resulting in his withdrawal from their meetings owing to his persecutions. He died Mar. 1, 1689, in his 65th year.

From him and his brother John the numerous family that bear the name of Coggeshall have descended.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN RHODE ISLAND.—The following letter from Samuel Cranston, Governor of Rhode Island, is in answer to a circular letter from the English Board of Trade relative to Negro Slaves imported directly from Africa into Jamaica from June 1698 to Dec. 1707.

"May it please your Lordships: In obedience to your Lordship's commands of the 15th of April last to the trade of Africa. We, having inspected into the Books of her Majesty's custom, and informed ourselves from the proper officers thereof, by strict inquiry can lay before your Lordships no other account of that trade than the following, viz:

1. That from the 24th of June, 1698, to the 25th of December, 1707, we have not had any negroes imported into this colony from the coast of Africa, neither on the account of the Royal African company, or by any of the separate traders.

2. That on the 30th day of May, 1696, arrived at this port from the coast of Africa the brigantine Sealower, Thomas Windsor, Master, having on board her forty-seven negroes, fourteen of which he disposed of in this colony for betwixt £30 and £35 per head; the rest he transported by land for Boston, where his owners lived.

3. That on the 10th of August, the 19th and 28th of October, in the year 1700, sailed from this port three vessels directly for the coast of Africa; the two former were sloops, the one commanded by Nicholas Hillgroue, the other by Jacob Bill; the last a ship, commanded by Edwin Carter, who was part owner of the said three vessels, in company with Thomas Bruster and John Bates, merchants of Barbadoes, and separate traders from thence to the coast of Africa; the said three vessels arriving safe to Barbadoes from the coast of Africa, where they made a disposition of their negroes.

4. That we have never had any vessels from the coast of Africa to this colony, nor any trade there, the brigantine above mentioned excepted.

5. That the whole and only supply of Negres to this colony is from the Island of Barbadoes, from whence is imported one year with another, betwixt twenty and thirty; and if those arrive well and sound, the general price is from £30 to £40 per head. According to your Lordship's desire we have advised with the chiefest of our planters, and find but small encouragement for that trade to this colony; since by the best computation we can make, there would not be disposed in this colony above twenty or thirty, at the most, annually; the reason of which are chiefly to be attributed to the

general dislike our planters have for them, by reason of their turbulent and unruly tempers. And that most of our planters that are able and willing to purchase any of them are supplied by the offspring of those they have already, which increase daily, and that the inclination of our people in general, is to employ white servants before negroes.

Thus we have given your Lordships a true and faithful account of what hath occurred, relating to the trade of Africa from this colony: and if, for the future our trade should be extended to those parts, we shall not fail transmitting accounts to your Lordship's orders and at all times be ready to show ourselves,

Your Lordship's obedient servant,

SAMUEL CRANSTON, Governor.

Newport, on Rhode Island, Dec. 5, 1708."

Governor Cranston also sends the Board the following: "A List of the number of freemen and militia, with the servants, white and black, in the respective towns; as also the number of inhabitants in her Majesty's colony of Rhode Island, &c., Dec. 5, 1708.

Towns.	Freemen.	Militia.	White Servants.	Black Servants.	Total No. of Inhabitants.
Newport,	190	358	20	220	2203
Providence,	241	283	6	7	1446
Portsmouth,	98	104	8	40	628
Warwick,	80	95	4	10	480
Westerly,	95	100	5	20	570
New Shoreham	38	47	—	6	208
Kingtown,	200	282	—	85	1200
Jamestown,	33	28	9	32	206
Greenwich,	40	65	3	6	240
Total.	1015	1362	56	426	7181

[*Rhode Island Colonial Records.*]

A NEWPORT LOTTERY, 1732.—In the April, 1882 number of this Magazine we gave a lottery scheme set forth by Isaac Anthony, of Newport, Sept., 1732. Here is another.

A LOTTERY,

SET FORTH BY BETHIAH HEDGES, OF NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND.

The number of tickets are from 1 to 1002 inclusive, at twenty shillings a ticket, amounting to l. 1002; the number of blanks 668, and the number of prizes 334, which being added to 668, the number of blanks, makes 1002, equal to the number of tickets, and is but two blanks to a prize.

The highest prize is a house and lot of land on Easton's Point, so called, in Newport. Said lot of land measuring 50 foot front and 100 deep. The house measuring 20 foot front and 16 wide, and is two story high, with an addition of a room 14 foot one way and 11 the other, with three fire places with a good well, valued at l. 235.

Secondly. A prize of 14 acres of land, lying on the east side of

Palmer's river, so called, in Rehoboth, in Bristol county, adjoining or lying near to the land of Mr. James Lewis and Mr. Jonathan Kinsley. The said land is very good for either planting, sowing, mowing or pasturing, and is, most of it already brought to and improved. Valued at l. 140.

Thirdly. A lot of land, being the 90th lot in number, in the second division, [Easton's point, Newport], measuring 100 foot front and 100 deep. Valued at l. 30.

Fourthly. Another lot of land, being the 74th in number in the second division, measuring 65 foot in breadth and 100 deep. Valued at l. 30.

The said lots are fenced and improved, planted with trees, &c.

Fifthly. A shop of ten foot square, standing on Mr. Pelham's land, near Mr. Davis's, fronting the Main street, with a good chimney and oven in it. valued at l. 22.

All the above mentioned prizes are valued by persons of known judgment and integrity, as shall appear under their hands.

Sixthly. A very good new desk. Valued at l. 9.

Then follows two prizes of l. 5; six of l. 4; two of l. 3; thirty-eight of 40 s., and two hundred and eighty of 30 s.

Note. The two hundred and eighty 30 s. prizes are all in bills of publick credit, but all the rest of the prizes, excepting the lands, houses and desk abovesaid, are in good, new and vendable merchandize.

And for the adventurers further satisfaction, the prizes may be seen three days before drawing; and those who think they are over valued, may receive their money advanced on the return of their tickets.

An authentic deed shall be given as soon as possible to the fortunate, drawing either the house and land, shop, lot or lots as aforesaid, and the other prizes delivered soon after drawing.

This lottery is appointed to be drawn on the 25th of March next, or sooner if full. Notice hereof shall be given in the publick newspapers, or by the Town cryer ten days before drawing.

Tickets are delivered by Edward Thurber, of Rehoboth, Mr. Nathanael Blackwell, of Dartmouth, and by the said Hedges in Newport.—Newport, Jan. 18. 1732-3.

STEWART FAMILY BIBLE. The following record is copied from a family bible in possession of the Misses Handy, Newport, R. I.

"Matthew Stewart was born Oct. 15. 1701, died June 28, 1778.

Abigail Gardiner was born March 2, 1719, died Jan. 30, 1784.

Matthew Stewart and Abigail Gardiner were married Oct. 19, 1735.—CHILDREN—:

ABIGAIL, born Jan. 29, 1738, died March 18, 1752.

DANIEL, born Aug. 22, 1739, died Sept. 22, 1740.

MATTHEW, born Nov. 5, 1741, died Sept. 6, 1758.

WILLIAM, born June 14, 1743, died Sept. 16, 1798.

ELIZABETH, born March 6, 1745, died July 11, 1787.

HANNAH, born Dec. 12, 1746, died Feb 14, 1814.

ANNA, born Oct. 19, 1748, died Oct. 11, 1769.

DANIEL, born Aug. 21, 1751, died March 24, 1752.

NARY, born Feb. 14, 1753, died New London, Nov. 29, 1841.

WALTER, born June 17, 1755, died at sea 1777.

ABIGAIL, born Oct. 12, 1757, died Aug. 27, 1762.

FRANCES, born Oct. 21, 1761, died March 8, 1851 "

It is understood that Matthew Stewart occupied the house corner of Mary and Clarke sts., Newport, R. I., known as the "Vernon house", in in which the eldest child above mentioned was born.

JOSEPH ANTHONY TO THOMAS VERNON.—"Newport, Oct. 25th, 1763. Rec'd of Thomas Vernon, on board the sloop, when of I am Master, Two boxes of Sperma' candles, which I promise to deliver to Benjamin Franklin, Esq., at Phila. He paying freight as customary. The dangers of the seas only excepted Signed,

JOSEPH ANTHONY."

QUERIES.

8.—I wish to obtain information relative to the parents of George Allen, who was of Sandwich, Mass., 1657. His son Matthew Allen was married, Sandwich, June 6, 1657 to Sarah Kirby. Matthew subsequently resided in Newport, R. I., where the births of the following children are recorded, viz:

DOROTHY, (born Plym. col.), April 8, 1659. (Did she marry George Hastings about 1690?)

MIRIAM, (born Dartmouth), June, 1661; married James Easton, of John, of Newport.

DEBORAH, (born Dartmouth), May, 1663.

MARY, (born Dartmouth), Nov., 1668.

AHAZADIAH, (born Dartmouth), April 2, 1671.

MATTHEW, (born Dartmouth), June 10, 1677.

I have extracts from the Parish Registers of Thurcaston, Leicesters, co., England, relating to the family of Allen, from 1561 to 1715, in which the names Ralph and George frequently occur. The Sandwich records as early as 1659 make frequent mention of Ralph and George Allen. I would be glad to correspond with persons interested in this family.

Newport, R. I.

R. H. TILLEY.

9.—About the year 1720 there lived in Kingstown, R. I., an Abel Hall whose wife was Mary ——. They had children as follows: Caleb, David, Mary, John, Jonathau, Sarah, William and Thomas. Thomas was born Nov. 5, 1763; married Mary — and had son Anthony Holden Hall, born East Greenwich, Nov. 29, 1829. Who were the parents of Abel Hall and his wife Mary; and what was the maiden name of Mary, the wife of Thomas Hall? I shall be pleased to obtain information relative to the above through the Newport Historical Magazine. H. H.

The Newport Historical Magazine.

HENRY E. TURNER, M. D., Editor.

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JAMES N. ARNOLD, Editor.

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THE
NEWPORT HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

No. 4.

APRIL, 1883.

VOL. 3.

RHODE ISLANDERS WHO SETTLED IN MON-
MOUTH COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.

BY EDWIN SALTER.

The original settlers of Monmouth county, New Jersey, were chiefly from Newport and Portsmouth, on the island of Rhode Island, and from Gravesend, Long Island; a few came from Providence, R. I.

The records in the court house at Freehold, the county seat of Monmouth, give the names of the original settlers, and also of the persons who aided in the settlement by contributing money towards purchasing the land of the Indians. The earliest records, which are from 1667 to 1670, contain the names of the following persons known or supposed to have come from Rhode Island:

Christopher Almey,
Job Almey,
Benjamin Borden,
Richard Borden,
Henry Bull,
George Chutte,
Thomas Clifton,

Stephen Arnold,
James Ashton,
Francis Brinley,
Nicholas Brown,

Walter Clarke,
Joshua Coggeshall,

202 *Rhode Islanders Who Settled in New Jersey.*

Edward Cole,	Robert Carr,
Jacob Cole,	John Cook,
William Coddington,	John Coggeshall,
Richard Davis,	Benjamin Devell,
Nicholas Davis,	Thomas Dungan,
Roger Ellis and son,	Peter Easson,
Gideon Freeborn,	
Annias Gauntt,	Israel Gauntt,
Daniel Gould,	
Obadiah Holmes,	Jonathan Holmes,
John Havens,	Samuel Holliman,
Robert Hazard,	George Hallett,
Richard James,	William James,
William Layton,	Mark Lucar,
Edward Pattison,	Thomas Potter,
William Reape,	Richard Richardson,
John Slocum,	William Shattock (?)
Edward Smith,	Wm. Shearman,
Edward Thurston,	Nathan Tomkins, (?)
John Throckmorton,	Job Throckmorton,
Edward Tattle (?)	Robert Taylor,
Robert West, Sr.,	Robert West, Jr.,
Bartholomew West,	John Wood, (?)
Emanuel Woolley,	George Webb, (?)

Those with an interrogation mark are supposed to have come from Rhode Island, but the Gauntts, Wm. Shattock and one or two other Quakers, probably resided in Massachusetts until the Quaker persecutions 1657-9.

Capt. Christopher Almey, son of Wm. Almey, after living in Monmouth a few years, finally returned to Rhode Island. A Monmouth tradition says that while he lived there he sailed a packet between Monmouth and Newport, and as he brought merchandise, letters, and sometimes passengers, his arrival was always looked for with interest by the first settlers.

Nicholas Davis was one of the twelve patentees to whom was granted the noted "Monmouth Patent," by Gov. Nicols, of New York, in 1664, under which the original settlers claimed their English title. He is prob-

ably the Nicholas Davis named as a freeman at Newport 1671, and who was referred to as having been drowned, before Aug. 9th, 1672, by Roger Williams, in a controversy with the celebrated Quaker, George Fox. Was Richard Davis a relative?

William Reape, a merchant of Newport, was also one of the twelve patentees. He was the principal agent in paying the Indians of Monmouth for the land, their claims to which were all satisfactorily adjusted before the settlement was begun. Reape's bills were all audited and settled July, 1670, and the next month, Aug. 6th, 1670, he died. His widow, Sarah Reape, and son William, settled in Monmouth.

The following persons paid for shares of land in Monmouth but did not settle there: Governors Henry Bull, William Coddington, Walter Clarke, and John Coggeshall; and Edward Thurston, Francis Brindley, Joshua Coggeshall, Robert Carr, and Daniel Gould. Some of these probably transferred their shares to friends, and others probably abandoned them. It is not known that any immediate descendants of them came to New Jersey; but a generation or two later, members of the Brindley, Bull and Carr families came; Brindleys came to Middlesex county, N. J., Bulls to Hunterdon, and Carrs, probably, by way of Long Island, to the lower part of Old Monmouth county, now set off in the new county of Ocean.

Thomas Dungan, who paid for a share of land, is supposed to be the Baptist Elder who subsequently went to Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and about 1684 founded a Baptist church at Cold Run. His name is frequently mentioned in local histories of Bucks county and vicinity, Pennsylvania.

Rev. Obadiah Holmes, a name well known in Baptist annals, was one of the twelve patentees, but he did not

settle in Monmouth. His sons Obadiah and Jonathan went there. The first soon returned to Rhode Island, and probably went from there to South Jersey. Jonathan remained in Monmouth many years, and then he also returned to Rhode Island, but left children behind, from whom have sprung a large number of descendants.

Samuel Holliman was a son of Ezekiel Holliman of Providence, "a man of gifts and piety," who baptized Roger Williams. The name Holliman has been shortened by descendants to Holman.

Israel and Anias (or Annaniah) Gauntt came to New Jersey, but it is not known whether their brother Zachary, who was a freeman at Newport 1671, came or remained in Rhode Island. They were sons of Peter Gauntt, who left Lynn 1637, to aid in founding Sandwich, Mass. About 1657, when the Quakers began promulgating their principles, the Gauntts joined them and suffered in consequence. The Allens and Kirbys, who left Lynn for Sandwich with the Gauntts, also joined the Quakers and suffered persecution, and members of their families eventually found their way to New Jersey.

Among the persons named as paying for shares of land in the settlement with William Reape, July, 1670, was Peter Esson, or Easson. Perhaps he was the Peter Easson, or Easton, named as freeman at Newport 1655. As his name is not subsequently met with, he may not have left Rhode Island.

The name Henry Dyer appears in Monmouth court records as juror, 1676. He was probably from Rhode Island. Tradition in Monmouth says that sons of the unfortunate Mary Dyer, the Quakeress who was hung in Boston, came to Monmouth. She had a son Henry, and this was probably her son. Descendants of Cassandra Southwick, celebrated in Whittier's beautiful ballad, came to New Jersey and settled in Burlington county, and the

Dyers probably left Monmouth and went over into Burlington, which was settled by Quakers from England about a dozen years after the settlement of Monmouth.

Among the names which appear in Monmouth records a few years after its first settlement, is that of John Vaughn, or Vaughan. This is both a Rhode Island and Gravesend name. Perhaps the Vaughns of Gravesend came from Rhode Island. Wilburs were early settlers of Monmouth. They may have been of the same family as Capt. Samuel Wilbore, or Wilbur, of Rhode Island.

There was a George Allen, of Sandwich, Massachusetts, among the first settlers of Monmouth, and a John Allen. There was also a George Allen named among the first settlers of Newport, R. I., 1638, and also Samuel and Ralph Allen. The George who came to Monmouth is supposed to be George the 2d, of Sandwich. The first of the name who came from Lynn to Sandwich, 1637, died 1648. If the Newport George was a relative, he might, on account of the death of the first of the name, have gone to Sandwich. The name Ralph Allen occurring at Newport 1638, is also found at Sandwich 1657-9, and it is known that some of his descendants came to New Jersey.

The name of Nathaniel Lippett appears in Monmouth 1676, and Moses Lippett a few years later. They were probably from Rhode Island, and may have been of the family of John Lippett, Warwick, 1655.

Thomas Eaton was an early settler of Monmouth, named 1693, perhaps earlier. Eatontown, in Monmouth county, was named after him. Was he from Rhode Island? It would seem possible, from the mention in Freeman's Long Island Antiquities, (p 198) of Nicholas, John and Richard Eaton of Newport, R. I.

Eliakim Wardell, one of the original settlers of Monmouth, it is said came last from Rhode Island. He was probably the same person who was persecuted for ad-

herence to Quakers in Massachusetts about 1659. He then lived at "Hampshire, fourteen miles from Dover," which was probably near the New Hampshire and Massachusetts line. It is possible he came to Rhode Island and from thence went to Monmouth.

Members of the Williams family were among the early settlers of Monmouth. John Williams was a lieutenant in the Monmouth militia 1673. Edward and William Williams are named a few years later. A tradition handed down among old members of the family asserts that they descended from the same stock as did Roger Williams. Perhaps they may be descended from Richard or Robert Williams, named in Thompson's History of Long Island, vol. 1, page 486, who, it is stated, were near relatives of Roger Williams. Robert is named at Hempstead, L. I., 1647, and Richard at Huntington, L. I. Was the Robert Williams named as freeman at Providence, 1655, the same person referred to by Thompson as at one time living on Long Island? The Monmouth traditions mention an alliance of an ancestor with Lord Townley's family.

James Leonard, an early settler of Monmouth, belonged to the family noted for being among the first iron workers in this country. Nathaniel and Thomas Leonard are named in Fell's Anna's of Salem, Mass., in connection with experiments in bog ore in 1674. There was much ore of this kind in Monmouth, and James, it is said, was engaged in the iron business. Were the Leonards ever residents of Rhode Island?

Very many people in the Southern and Western states bearing the names of early Rhode Island settlers, are descended from persons named above who came from Rhode Island to Monmouth. A considerable emigration from Monmouth to Eastern Pennsylvania commenced at least as early as 1700, between which time and 1730 the local histories of the last named place give many familiar

Monmouth names among the early settlers there; and from thence offshoots went south to the Valley of Virginia and other places south, and others went west. And the names of the Rhode Islanders who settled in Monmouth may be connecting links enabling descendants in various southern and western states to trace their ancestry back to New England and to the first comers to this country.

An instance showing how Monmouth sometimes furnishes missing links in genealogical chains, is found in the case of the genealogy of the late President Lincoln. He could trace his ancestry no farther back than to his grandfather Abraham. The New England Lincolns supposed he was descended from Samuel Lincoln, the founder of one branch of the Lincoln family, on what the late President called "the evidence of family names," the Mordecai, Abraham, and others occurring in New England and also among ancestors named by President Lincoln. But in the correspondence which took place between the latter and members of the New England Lincoln family it is seen that no connecting link could be found. Within the last four or five years it has been found that Monmouth furnishes the missing information. Judge George C. Beekman, of Freehold, in looking over the early records of this county in the court house, found the name of Mordecai Lincoln mentioned there as early as 1714, and that he had, about the year 1720, moved to Eastern Pennsylvania with his family; and that his oldest son was named John is found in the record of a deed in the Secretary of State's office at Trenton, N. J. This Mordecai Lincoln is found to be the Mordecai 2d descended from Samuel Lincoln, named in Savage's Genealogical Dictionary, born April 24, 1686. The descendants of Mordecai and John Lincoln, who went from Monmouth to Eastern Pennsylvania, have been quite success-

fully traced by a descendant of the Lincoln family, Samuel Shackford, Esq., of Winnetka, Cook county, Illinois.

As the genealogy of the late President Lincoln has probably never been published complete because not until recently known, it may be appropriate to give it here, to show how Monmouth county, N. J., supplies occasional missing links in genealogical chains.

Samuel Lincoln came from Norwich, England, to Massachusetts. He had a son, Mordecai 1st, of Hingham, who in turn had children—Mordecai 2d, born April 24th, 1686; Abraham, born Jan. 13, 1689; Isaac, born Oct. 21, 1691, and Sarah, born July 29, 1694. Mordecai 2d came to Monmouth, N. J., where he married, and his oldest son was named John. They moved to Eastern Pennsylvania, where the father died. John went to Rockingham county, Virginia, and had sons—Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Thomas, and John. The first named of these sons, Abraham, had a son Thomas, who was the father of the martyr President,

In the Valley of Virginia, where John Lincoln settled, were other families, of Monmouth, and some of Rhode Island origin, among whom may be named Throckmortons, Pattersons, Allens, Bordens, Taylors, Crawfords, and Formans, as may be seen by reference to Hercheval's History of the Valley of Virginia. And traditions name Ashtons, Coles and others of Rhode Island origin, who went about the same time, but passed on to the Carolinas, Kentucky and elsewhere.

In Historical Collections of Virginia, by Howe, mention is made of a Benjamin Borden, who was noted among early settlers in some parts of Virginia as the agent of Lord Fairfax for sales of land. From his name it may be inferred that he was of the Rhode Island Borden family, and descended from some member who went to Monmouth, N. J.

The first settlers of Monmouth had two places of worship, a Friends' meeting, at Shrewsbury, and a Baptist church at Middletown. The first regular pastor of the Baptist church was Rev. James Ashton, of Rhode Island, probably the second of the name, and the son of the James mentioned in Savage's Genealogical Dictionary as having gone to New Jersey. And the Thomas Ashton of Rhode Island for whom Savage could not account, is possibly the Thomas Ashton of Upper Makefield, Bucks county, Pa., an early settler who may have gone to East-ern Pennsylvania with emigrants from Monmouth.

The first settlers of Monmouth, in their dealings with the Indians, were always honest and honorable. Every foot of land was fully paid for, and the white and red men always lived on the most friendly terms. There is no record of any misunderstanding ever occurring between them.

And they were among the foremost, if not the foremost, in the country, in granting unrestricted religious toleration. While some sections excepted Roman Catholics, and others limited it to persons who believed in Jesus Christ, the first settlers of Monmouth proclaimed "FREE LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE, WITHOUT ANY MOLESTATION OR DISTURBANCE WHATSOEVER IN THE WAY OF THEIR WORSHIP."

The following persons are named among the first settlers of Monmouth from 1667 to 1670, but the places from whence they came have not been ascertained. Were any of them from Rhode Island?

Abraham Brown,	John Bird,
Joseph Coleman,	Daniel Estell,
William Gifford,	Ralph Gouldsmith,
John Hall,	John Haundell,
Thomas Hart,	James Heard,
Tobias Haudson,	John Horabin,

210 *Rhode Islanders Who Settled in New Jersey.*

Randall Huet, Sr.,	Randall Huet, Jr.,
Robert Jones,	Gabriel Kirk,
Edmund Laphetra,	James Leonard,
Francis Masters,	Lewis Mattux,
Richard Moor,	George Mount,
William Newman,	Anthony Page,
Joseph Parker,	Peter Parker,
Henry Percy,	Richard Saddler,
Richard Sissell,	Derrick Smith,
Robert Story,	John Tomson, (Thompson ?)
Thomas Wamsor,	Marmaduke Ward,
Thomas Winterton,	John Wilson.

[NOTE. -Information in regard to any of the above is desired by
Edwin Salter, Washington, D. C.]

NEWPORT TOWN RECORDS.

BIRTHS.

Peckham, John of John and Sarah,	Jan. 9, 1673
Isaac of	Apr. 11, 1688
— of	Aug. 19, 1695
—miah of	Nov. 20, 1697
Sarah of	Sept. 29, 1703
— of	May 2, 1705
— of	Jan. 24, 1706-7
Phillips, Barba-	
ra of John and Rebecca,	Mar. 15, 1687
Pocock, —, —,	
dau of John and Rebecca,	— —, 1689
Pamnay, Chris-	
topher of Christpher & Elizabeth,	April —, 16—
Preston, Lewis of Lewis and Abigail,	Nov. 22, 1697
Martha of	April 6, 1699
Peckham, —	
son of Thomas and Hannah,	June 8, —
Recorded Aug, 1700.	
Mary of William and Mary,	Sept. 7, 1704
William of	Sept. 3, 1706
Dorcas of	July 3, 1709
Henry of	Feb. 26, 1711
Elisha of	May 8, 1716
Joseph of Joseph and Mary,	Sept. 22, 1705
— son of Isaac and Barbara,	May 1, 1712
Isaac of	Oct. 20, 1713

Peckh'm, Sarah of Isaac and Barbara,	Oct. 6, 1715
Benjamin of	Oct. 19, 1717
Ruth of	July 22, 1719
Clement of	May 20, 1721
Stephen of	Mar. 6, 1722-3
P—, son of	July 11, 1725
Peabody, John of Joseph and Sarah,	Dec. —, 1712
Rachel of	May —, —
Eliza of	— 26, —
Sarah of	— 13, —
Peters,— dau of John and Sarah,	Jan. 18, 1713-14
Pelham, Hermi-	
one of Edward, Jr. & Arabella,	Dec. 3, 1718
Elizabeth of	Oct. 20, 1721
Penelope of	May 23, 1724
Pitman, John of Joseph and Mary,	Mar. 26, 1719
Mary of	Jan. 1, 1721-2
Samuel of	Jan. 15, 1723-4
Martha of	Oct. 9, 1725
Joseph of	May 19, 1729
Phillips, Gilbert of ——— and Elinor,	Apr. 10, 1732
Paul, Sarah of Joshua and Sarah,	[about 1727]?
Joseph of	died Nov. 11, 1750
Peckham, Mary of Thomas and ———,	Jan. 23, —
	Recorded May 27, 1734.
Pitman, Han'ah of Moses and Martha,	Aug. 18, 1734
Pope, Mary of Francis and Freeloove,	Nov. 24, 1735
Sarah of	June 10, 1742
Mary of	Mar. 8, 1748-9
Pitman, Abig'l of Samuel and Rebecca,	— —, —
Joseph of	— —, —
Sanders of	— —, —
Mary of	— —, —
Samuel of	Jan. 22, —
Moses of	Mar. 11, 174--

Pitman, Peleg of Samuel & Rebecca,	Aug. 14, 174--
Briget of	Dec. 11, —
Peckham, Eliza-	
beth of Peleg and Elizabeth,	Dec. 2, 1740
Peleg of	Dec. 1, 1743
Thomas of	June 20, 1747
Partelow, John of John and Anna,	Mar. 28, —
Potter, Han'h of Thomas and Hannah,	Sept. 30, 1741
Pinckney, J'vis of Jarvis and Lydia,	July 29, 1744
Lydia, of	March 5, 1746
Peabody, Eliza-	
beth of Benjamin and Abigail,	Oct. 2, 1746
Peck, Benjamin	
Gold of Wm. Aug. & Mehitabel,	Oct. 8, 1753
Mary Dyne-	
ly of	Nov. 2, 1755
Potter, Ja's C. of James and Mary,	Mar. 25, 1754
Thomas of	Feb. 21, 1756
Mary of	May 12, 1758
Joseph of	Feb. 17, 1760
Ann of	July 9, 1761
Phillips, Eliza-	
bethanna, of Caleb and Elizabeth,	May 18, 1755
Peckham, Wm. of Isaac & Ruth,	June 9, [1755 ?]
Henry of	June 24, 1757
Ruth of	Jan. —, 1759
Mary of	Feb. —, 1761
Pate, Priscilla of Robert and Priscilla,	Feb. 3, 1756
Abigail of	Jan. 5, 1758
Pitman, Alice of John and Martha,	Mar. 27, 1756
Moses Cl ke of	Oct. 21, 1757
Pope, S rah	
Experience of Ezra and Sarah,	Nov. 9, 1762
Price, Mary of James and Penelope,	Feb. 27, 1763
Penelope of	Oct. —, 1766

Peck'm, Jere'ah of Benoni and Mary,	Sept. 11, 1769
Pinnegar, Mary of Edmond and Martha,	Mar. 18, 1771
Perry, El'beth of George and Abigail,	June 18, 1782
Mary of	Apr. 15, 1784
Eleanor of	May 1, 1787
	Died Oct. 3, 1792.
Frances of	Aug. 29, 1789
Nancy, of	Nov. 25, 1791
Edward, of	Mar. 12, 1793
George, of	Mar. 6, 1795
Eleanor of	Jan. 25, 1798
William of	July —, 1806
Pearce, Mary of Isaac and Sarah,	Feb. 4, 1786
Isaac, of	June 30, 1788
Perry, Abigail, of James and Abigail,	Feb. 9, 1793
James of	Sept. 20, 1795
Phebe Law-	
ton of	Jan. 31, 1797
Mary Ann of	Feb. 8, 1798
Harriet of	Aug. 1, 1799
Harriet of	Jan. 5, 1801
Cath. Briggs of	Mar. 22, 1803
Pearce, Barton of Giles and Sarah,	Sept. 1, 1800
Mary Ann of	Jan. 26, 1804
Phebe of	Mar. 11, 1805
Susan of Giles and ———,	Mar. 8, 1811
Peckham,	
Isaac C. of ——— ———	May 14, 1801
Benoni of Jeremiah & Elizabeth,	Aug. 15, 1804
Abigail	
Cross of Richard M. & Elizabeth,	Oct. 1, 1805
Joseph Mum-	
ford of	Dec. 2, 1870
Jno. Parker of	Aug. 23, 1810
Han'h Eliz. of	Feb. 3, 1813
Pickering, Eliz.	
Carpenter of Benning and Nancy,	Nov. 22, 1806

Potter, Jas. C. of	Henry T. & Eliz'h, Newt'n,	Aug. 24, 1808
Mary of		July 20, 1811
Ruth of		Feb. 3, 1813
Peckham, Re-		
becca Ann of	Clement and Mary,	Mar. 19, 1811
David Pin-		
negar of		June 28, 1818
Wm, Pin-		
negar of		Sept. 13, 1815
Benj. Hall of		Feb. 18, 1818
Perry, Christo-		
pher Grant of	Oliver H. & Elizabeth,	Apr. 2, 1812
Oliver Haz-		
ard of		Feb. 23, 1813
Christopher		
Raymond of		June 29, 1816
Eliz. Mason of		Sept. 15, 1819
Palmer, Jno W. of	John & Sarah,	Aug. 14, 1813
Peckham, Anna		
Brown of	Job A. and Elizabeth,	May 24, 1831
Henry		
Swan of		Apr. 24, 1833
Ed'rd Wick-		
man of		Nov. 10, 1835
Job Almy of		Feb. 10, 1838
Jas. Swan of		Jan. 28, 1840
Alexander of		Apr. 15, 1842
Alfred of		Aug. 15, 1845
Eliz. Swan of		Aug. 28, 1848
Jas. Swan of		Apr. 21, 1852
Peckham, Perry of	Perry M. and Abby,	Jan. 2, 1833
Peabody, Geo.		
Edwin of	Edwin and Catharine,	July 31, 1835
Chas. He'ry of		May 3, 1837
Rob't Stuart of		Mar. 25, 1839

Mary Kate of Edwin & Catharine,	Mar. 1, 1841
Clara Eliz. of	Feb. 5, 1842
Frank Del-	
ler of	Dec. 21, 1845
Kate, Friend of	June 24, 1849
Harry Mor-	
ton of	June 13, 1852
Powers, Sarah	
Jane of John and Mary,	Apr. 23, 1857
Jno. Henry of	Feb. 26, 1859
Mary Eliz. of	Aug. 4, 1861

MARRIAGES.

Parrot, Elizabeth, of Simon to Nathaniel	
Dyre,	Aug. 9, 1688
Perry, Peace, of Edward to John Mumford,	
of Stephen,	Oct. —, 1699
Peckham, William, Jr. to Mary ———,	June 10, 1703
Peckham, Joseph, of John and Sarah to	
Mary Evenings, [Evans?], of Rich-	
ard and Patience,	— 3, 1705
Pocock, Bridget to James Cary,	Dec. 1, 1705
Pope, Mrs. Sarah to Wm. ———, Barbadoes,	— 24, 1708
Pelham, Elizabeth to John Goodson,	June 6, 1711
Peckham, Isaac to Barbara Philips,	Nov. 8, 1711
Peabody, Joseph to Sarah Allen,	Dec. 27, 1711
Pitman, Mary to Eleazer Davenport,	Feb. 12, 1713-14
Perkins, Mrs. Remembrance to Dr. Henry	
Hooper,	Dec. 1, 1716
Peabody, Hannah to Joseph Cook,	May 23, 1717
Pitman, Joseph to Mary Walhman,	Dec. 19, 1717
Pelham, Edward, Jr. to Arabella Williams,	Mar. 14, 1717-18
Parmay, Christopher, of Christi and Eliza-	
beth to ———, Mac ———,	—, —, 1718
Registered Mar. 19, 1718-19	

Perkins, William to Mary Sherman,	Jan. 26, 1725-6
Paul, Joshua to Sarah Sanford,	Mar. 31, 1726
Peckham, Hope to Robert Bridges,	Sept. 7, 1729
Pope, Francis to Freelove Easton,	Sept. 17, 1729
Peckham, ——— to ——— Coggeshall,	
of Thomas,	July —, 1731
Pate, Matthew, to Abigail Greenman,	Dec. 30, 1733
Peckham, Clement to Elizabeth —, N.	
Kingstown,	[about 1735]?
Pitman, James to Sarah Spooner,	——, — ——
Phillips, Elinor to Zacariah Cohen,	June 12, 1735
Peckham, Wm. Jr. to Phebe Barker,	Jan. 22, 1735-6
Peckham, Clement, to Elizabeth —, N.	
Kingstown,	——, —, ——
Potter Elizabeth to Dudley Hilton,	Feb. 25, 1738-9
Peckham; Sarah to William Weeden,	—— 10, 1739
Popplestone. Hannah to Samuel Wilbore,	—— 19, 1739
Peckham, Mary to Joseph Bennett,	Sept. 25, 1739
Peckham, Joshua to {	Sept. 29, 1739
Peckham, Ruth {	
Peckham, Mary to Hezekiah Babcock, S.	
Kingstown,	Jan. 3, 1739-40
Peabody, Rachael to Henry Smith,	Apr. 26, 1740
Pearce, Elizabeth to John Molten,	Oct. 23, 1740
Pelham, Arabella to John Holman,	Sept. 24, 1740 or 41
Pearse, Abraham to Mrs. Rebecca Burgess,	Oct. 29, 1740 or 1
Pinckney, Lydia to Thomas Atwood,	Apr. 23, 1741
Pashley, Joseph to Margaret Boyd,	May 27, 1741
Pillsbury, Mrs. Mary to Richard Whittemore,	Sept. 6, 1741
Pelham, Mrs. Penelope to Joseph Cowley,	Nov. 15, 1741
Phillips, Elizabeth to ——— Carr,	Nov. 15, 1741
Peckham, Freelove to Jonathan Lawton,	
Portsmouth,	Dec. 10, 1741
Paddock, Rebecca to Thomas Spooner,	June. 10, 1742
Phillips, Phebe to Jonathan Sweet,	Aug. 12, 1742

Phillips, Rachel Allen to Richard Swan,	Aug.	21,	1742
Peckham, Henry to Hart Tewell,	Sept.	27,	1742
Peacock, Henry to Elizabeth Carr,	Nov.	5,	1742
Pinckney, Jarvis to Lydia Caswell,	Oct.	19,	1743
Pritchard, John to Phebe Lee,	May	14,	1744
Packer, Hannah to George —, Freetown,	Aug.	18,	1744
Proctor, — to Eunice Thorpe,	May	19,	1745
Peabody, Benjamin to Abigail Lyon,	Aug.	7,	1745
Peckham, Lydia, Middletown, to Elisha Gibbs,	Dec.	19,	1745
Paine, Sarah, Jamestown, to Kendall Nichols, Jr.,	Mar.	13,	1745-6
Pearson, Samuel to Ann Cornwell,	June	11,	1746
Pitman, Martha to James Murphy,	June	29,	1746
Potter, Susannah to Constant Tabor,	Mar.	25,	1748
Power, Richard to Margaret Ward,	June	13,	1748
Pitman, John, Jr. to Abigail Nichols,	May	6,	1750
Phillips, Mary to Edward Atwood,	July	12,	1750
Phillips, Erasmus to Abigail Cahoon,	Oct.	4,	1750
Paul, Joshua to } ——— ———,	Nov.	4,	1750
Pike, Judith }			
Peckham, Mary to John Williams,	Nov.	8,	1750
Price, — to Mercy Stevens,	—	—,	1750
Post, John to Ruth Downing,	Apr.	21,	1751
Potter, Christopher to Elizabeth Hazard,	May	19,	1751
Power, Mary to Robert Lamb,	Dec.	1,	1751
Peckham, Phebe to John Machare,	—	—,	1751
Perry, Susanna to Nathaniel Tilee,	Jan.	16,	1752
Phillips, — to ——— ———,	Mar.	31,	1752
Phillips, Joseph to [Ruth] Chapman,	May	7,	1752
Perkins, Henry to Phebe Belcher,	Aug.	8,	1752
Purchase, Ann to Joseph Jeffries,	Aug.	16,	1752
Peck, Wm. Augustus to Mehitable Treby,	Oct.	1,	1752
Peckham, Elizabeth to Daniel Bosworth,	Oct.	12,	1752
Paine, Philadelphia to Seth Chase, Freetown,	Nov.	16,	1752

Perry, Phinchas to Elizabeth Chapman,	Aug. 23, 1753
Peckham, Isaac to Ruth ———,	[About 1754?]
Pitcher, Lucy to William Kirk,	June 30, 1754
Partelow, Richard to Elinor Sheen,	Oct. 20, 1754
Peterson, Joseph to Mary Ring,	May 1, 1755
Platt, Alice Jamestown, to Jeremiah Fish,	July 7, 1755
Pitman, John to Martha Carey,	July 30, 1755
Parkcom, Elizabeth to James Clarke,	Sept. 11, 1755
Pate, John to Sarah Card,	Nov. 9, 1755
Platts, Hannah to William Keen,	May 3, 1756
Pease, Mary to Robert Stoddard,	Oct. 18, 1756
Paul, Sarah to Uziah Wilbur,	Nov. 11, 1756
Pitman, Sarah to William Bentley,	Nov. 18, 1756
Pate, Abigail to William Dyre,	Jan. 25, 1757
Pate, Dorothy to Joseph Tripp,	Apr. 5, 1757
Peckham, Philip to Mary Taggart,	June 1, 1757
Pyne, Joseph to Katherine Hill,	Dec. 18, 1757
Phillips, Joseph to Hannah Sanford,	June 28, 1759
Phillips, Elizabeth to John Dunham,	Sept. 20, 1759
Peterson, Amos to Katherine Warrin,	Oct. 7, 1759
Peckham, Joseph to Susanna Mumford,	Oct. 14, 1749
Peckham, Enos, Middletown, to Ann Hovey,	Nov. 15, 1759
Pitman, Mary to Robert Taylor, Jr.,	Dec. 5, 1759
Phillips, Mary to William Joy,	Nov. 30, 1760
Phillips, Ruth to Jonathan Cahoone,	Dec. 3, 1760
Price, ——— to Mehitable Chase,	—— —, 1761
Phillips, Abigail to Walter Clarke,	Apr. 19, 1761
Pollock, Wilson to Sarah Pate,	May 12, 1761
Pitman, Sarah to James Fox,	Aug. 6, 1761
Pitman, Mary to Thomas Brown,	Nov. 19, 1761
Phillips, ——— } ——— ———,	—— —, 1761
Purchase, Phebe }	
Pike, Joseph to Elizabeth Dedrich,	March 14, 1762
Price, Joseph to Abigail Dunham,	Apr. 8, 1762

Powers, Ann to John ———,	Sept. 27, [1762?]
Potter, Nathaniel to Priscilla Lawton,	Oct. 24, [1762?]
Pease, Martha to John Davis,	— —, 176 [3 to 5]
Pollock, Hannah to Isaac Hart,	June 1, 1763
Puffey, John to Elizabeth Harris,	Aug. —, [1763?]
Peckham, Wm. Philad., to Esth. Lillibridge,	Sept. 22, [1763?]
Prior, James to Lydia Ingraham,	Nov. 3, [1763?]
Pierce, Freeloove to William Godfrey,	Nov. 20, 1763
Pettis, Mary to Benjamin Baker,	Feb. 14, 1764
Pane, Elizabeth to John Stockford,	Apr. 29, 1764
Phillips, Elizabeth to William Jackson,	Nov. 4, 1764
Place, Joan to } ——— ———,	Dec. 24, 1764
Platt, ——— }	
Pierce, Clothier to Mary Hill,	Dec. 26, 1764
Phillips, Benjamin to Mary Sheldon,	Mar. 24, 1765
Pettis, Elizabeth to James Allen,	Mar. 24, 1765
Potter, Rouse to Wait Easton,	Dec. 20, 1765
Pearson, Ann to James Lawrence	Apr. 3, 1766
Pinnegar, William to Amy Clarke,	June 24, 1766
Pinnegar, Katharine to Benjamin Hall,	Oct. 16, 1766
Peckham, Mary to John Clarke,	Oct. 20, 1766
Parker, William to Deliverance Prior,	Oct. 1, 1766
Peckham, Elizabeth to George Hall,	Mar. 22, 1767
Phillips, Ruth to Robert Simms,	June 4, 1767
Peckham, Rebeca to William Hannah,	Sept. 12, [176-?]
Pendleton, William to Martha Brown, of	
John and Ruth,	June —, 1770
Pinnegar, Edmund, of Wm., to Martha King,	— 18, 1770
Perry, George to Abigail Williams,	Mar. 25, 1782
Phillips, John to Phebe Ray,	May 10, 1782
Pratt, Wm., Bristol to Polly Lawton,	Jan. 10, 1783
Pearce, Isaac, Swanzey to Sarah Bliss,	Mar. 14, 1785
Potter, Robert Jr., to Rebecca Shaw,	May 8, 1785
Pitman, Thomas Gilbert to Abigail Hall,	
of George,	May 4, 1788

Peckham, Lydia, of Enos to Clark Burdick, Johabod, Charlestown,	Jan. 11, 1789
Perry, Stephen, Hopkinton to Sarah Whitfield,	Feb. 1, 1789
Peterson, Sarah to James Spear,	July 8, 1792
Pearse, Giles, of Rouse, Little Compton to Sarah Champlin, of Joseph,	Dec. 22, 1799
Price, Ann to William Britton,	Apr. 5, 1804
Pickering, Benning, of Samuel, Greenland, N. H. to Miss Nancy Pierce, of John M. Maclish,	Feb. 23, 1806
Phillips, James to Ruth Johnson, Prov.,	Oct. 23, 1806
Peckham, Clement to Mary Pinnegar,	Mar. 18, 1810
Perry, Oliver Hazard to Elizabeth Champ- lin Mason,	May 5, 1811
Peterson, Alexander to Sarah Hazel,	Mar. 4, 1814
Pitman, Abby of T. G. to Rev. Ebenezer Coleman, Tiverton,	Jan. 17, 1819
Pearson, James to Mary Cooper, of Chea- dale, County Chester, England,	July 5, 1829
Peckham, Job A. of Daniel to Elizabeth Swan of Richard,	July 18, 1830
Peckham, Perry to Abby M. Clarke,	Nov. 7, 1831
Peabody, Edwin to Catharine Friend,	Oct. 25, 1832
Perry, Christopher Grant to Fanny Ser- jeant, Philadelphia,	May 31, 1838
Partelow, Ebenezer to Abby Solasger,	Jan. 31, 1839
Peckham, Anna E to John Gould, Middle- town,	Mar. 9, 1840
Paiker, Samuel A to Eleanor H. Sisson,	Mar. 16, 1840
Pollard, Albert to Elizabeth J. Harley,	Oct. 25, 1840
Potter, Capt. Oliver to Catherine Weaver,	Mar. 11, 1841
Peabody, Jeremiah Jr. to Clarissa Hall,	June 6, 1841
Pearson, John to Hannah Shaw,	Sept. 6, 1841
Pattison, Jonathan to Lydia Hathaway,	Sept. 30, 1841

Perry, Elizabeth Mason to Rev. Francis Vinton,	Nov. 2, 1841
Pearce, Sarah to William Braman,	Nov. 14, 1841
Packer, Elizabeth Gilman of Elijah and Mercy to Edward C. Locke of Nathaniel and Rebecca,	Dec. 26, 1841
Paull, Benjamin C. Prov. to Sarah R. Carr,	Nov. 22, 1842
Pike, Elizabeth to William Caswell, Jr.,	Feb. 15, 1843
Pitman, Benjamin to Elizabeth Hall,	Apr. 18, 1844
Pattison, Mary Ann to Charles Blacklin,	May 13, 1844
Peckham, Whitman to Amelia Carr,	June 16, 1844
Pattison, Jane to John Scott,	Sept. 2, 1844
Parkerson, Joseph, Westerly to Caroline Brown, Middletown,	Sept. 21, 1845
Parker, Samuel A to Hannah D. Stevens, of John,	Oct. 15, 1845
Pearce, Hannah J. to Lemuel Grosvenor, Boston,	Oct. 21, 1845
Peckham, Benjamin H. to Catharine B. Anthony,	Dec. 25, 1845
Pedre, Enos, Prov. to Cornelia E. N. Ray, Charlestown,	Aug. 25, 1846
Pratt, Caroline to Samuel Randall, N. Y.,	Oct. 25, 1846
Perry Emily to Henry B. Hill,	June 15, 1847
Peckham, Cyrus H. to Catharine R. Slocum,	March 6, 1848
Prior, [Bryer?] Elizabeth, to Leander Dunwell, Seekonk,	Mar. 23, 1848
Potter, Deborah Ann to Thomas Stoddard,	Sept. 21, 1848
Pitman, George W., Fall River to } ———, Apr. 1, 1850	
Perkins, Elizabeth, New Bedford }	
Potter, Frederick to Anna Davis,	Aug. 3, 1851
Powers, John to Mary Waters,	Oct. 17, 1853
Peckham, Anna B. to Charles B. Burring-ton, of John, Portsmouth,	Dec. 12, 1853

WILL OF GOV. CALEB CARR,—1693.

In the Name of God, Amen.—The eighth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand, six hundred and ninety-three or ninety-four, I Caleb Carr, of Newport, on Rhode Island, in their Majesties' Colony of Rhode Island, King's Province, and Providence Plantations, in New England, in America, (Senior,) being at this time aged, this being the —— year of my age, and being of perfect mind and memory, (thanks be given unto God therefor,) calling to mind the mortality of my body, and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to dye; Do make and ordain this my last will and testament, in manner and form following, that is to say :

First and Principally, I give my soul into the hands of God who gave it me; and for my body, I recommend it to the Earth, to be burried in Christian and decent manner; and as touching such worldly estate wherewith it has pleased God to bless me, in this life, I give, devise, bequeath and dispose, in manner and form following :

Imprimis.—That all my just debts which I do owe unto any person or persons, be paid in convenient time after my decease, by my executor hereinafter named.

Item.—Unto my dear wife, Sarah Carr, I give and bequeath forty pounds, in money, to be paid her within a year's time after my decease, and three gold rings that she hath, one of which my will is that she shall give to

my daughter Sarah Carr, and the other to my daughter Elizabeth Carr, and the other to whom she pleaseth. Also, I give and bequeath to my said wife Sarah Carr, a silver possnet, and the cover belonging to it, and two silver spoons, and one milch cow, forty sheep, a horse or mare, whether of which she shall make choice, off mine; also my great looking-glass and the new great Bible. Farther, I do give unto my said wife, Sarah Carr, the fifth part of the beds and bedding, pewter and brass, and the fifth part of all other the household stuff that I do not now dispose of by this my will, nor shall not dispose of before the time of my decease. Farther, I give and bequeath unto my said wife Sarah Carr, my negro woman Hannab. Farther, my will is that my said wife Sarah Carr, shall have, after my decease, the house wherein my son John Carr now liveth, on the backside of my dwelling house, to live in during the time of her widowhood, together with privilege in the yard convenient to lay her wood in, and the use of the well, for her own use, for herself and family, and the use of the lower garden, to the eastward of the yard, as it is now fenced in with pale, and wharfage free for her own occasions, without charge to her.

Item.—I give and bequeath unto my son Nicholas Carr, and to his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, forever, my farm, being and lying on the island of Conanicut, containing, by estimation, seven score acres, which I formerly leased unto him, for about twenty years, as by the said lease may appear, with the dwelling house he now dwelleth in thereon, and all other outhouses, buildings and fences thereon, as privileges thereunto belonging, which belongeth to the said farm. Also that right in the shore of Dutch Island which belongeth to the said farm. Further, I give and bequeath to my said son Nicholas Carr, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, for-

ever, forty acres of land lying on the west side of the highway, over against my brother, Robert Carr, his land on the said Conanicut island, as also ten acres of land on the said island which I purchased of John Peckham, Jr.; and also twelve acres of land at the head of the forty acres aforesaid, which twelve acres I purchased of Benedict Arnold. Farther, I give and bequeath to my said son Nicholas Carr, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, forever, one fourth part of share of land on Gould island, as also twenty-five feet in length of land, from the west end of my warehouse, now standing upon my wharf here in Newport; the said land to be twenty feet in breadth, that if he may see cause, he may build upon it, or otherwise improve it. Farther, I give and bequeath unto my said son Nicholas Carr, his heirs and assigns, &c., my great Bible, my seal ring, and my little cabinet. Farther, my will is that my said son Nicholas Carr, his heirs or assigns, shall pay or cause to be paid, unto my now wife, Sarah Carr, yearly, during the time of her widowhood, twenty shillings a year, in wood or provisions, equivalent to money, and that my said son Nicholas Carr, shall have privilege of my wharf, here in Newport, for his own occasions.

Item.—I give and bequeath unto my son Caleb Carr, and to his heirs, &c., the land at Conanicut, which I bought of Jireh Bull, Thomas Waterman and Richard Dunn, with the home and housing now upon it, which he now liveth in, with the right in Dutch Island belonging unto the said land; and also one-quarter, or one-fourth part of my land at Gould Island, and the gold ring I do now weare, commonly called hand in hand and heart between; And my desk with drawers for writings. Farther, my will is, that my said son, Caleb Carr, shall pay unto my now wife, Sarah Caar, yearly during her widowhood twenty shillings a year, in wood or provisions equiv-

alent to money, delivered her here upon the wharf. I do also give and bequeathe unto my said son, Caleb Carr, all my right, title and interest in the forty-eight acres of land which I purchased of the said Arnold.

Item.—I give and bequeath unto my son, John Carr, my dwelling-house I now live in, above the highway, here in Newport, with all the housing and land I bought of Mr. Benedict Arnold in his life time, and all which I give unto my son, John Carr, as above mentioned, only reserving the out-house where he now liveth, and the garden next the said house, for my wife, Sarah Carr to enjoy and improve during the time of her widowhood, and privilege to lay her wood in, and to the well of water, and to the cellar of the great house, to make a little room therein for her own use, with the privilege to go thereto. Also I give and bequeath unto my said son, John Carr, my whole part of Rose Island, and the whole of my warehouse standing upon my wharf in Newport, and all my woolen apparel, the grate and irons, the iron jacks for the chimney, the great tongs and fire shovel, one iron spit and the great table in the hall or parlor of my dwelling house, and forms belonging to it.

Item.—I give to my son Edward Carr, and to his heirs, &c., fifty acres and half acre of land at Conanicut, which I bought of Jeremiah Willets, and sixty-five acres of land on said Conanicut island, which I bought of John Green and Henry Bassett, as also the right to Dutch Island, belonging to the said land, with all the privileges belonging to those lands; and also one-fourth part of my halfe of Gould Island; and my Indian boy Tom; my pair of little stilliards, my wearing linen; and whatsoever I have formerly given unto him; and the chest that stands in the hall, which I had of Moses Pachech, the Jew.

Item.—I give and bequeath unto my son, Francis Carr, one-half of my right to the house and lot, that I

bought of Mr. Anthony Haywood; and also my half share of land at Coeset, that I bought of Maj. John Green, and also a twenty shilling piece of gold, a silver spoon, and one-fifth part of my household stuff, beds, bedding and furniture, that I may leave behind me at my death.

Item.—I give and bequeath unto my son, James Carr, one-half of my right into the house and land which I bought of Mr. Anthony Haywood; and also my right in Misquammacuck lands, and a piece of gold, a silver spoon and one-fifth part of my homestead stuff, beds, bedding and furniture that I may leave behind me at my decease.

Item.—I give and bequeath unto my daughter, Mercy Paine and her husband, Thomas Paine or the longest liver of them, all the land which I purchased of the town of Newport, adjoining to the house my said son Thomas Paine hath let unto Mr. William Brindley, here in Newport, which said house was purchased of my son, Caleb Carr; also I give unto them, or the longest liver of them, one-fourth part of my share of Gould Island, and whatsoever I have formerly given her. Farther, I give to my said daughter, Mercy Paine, my silver beer bowl, to be kept by her in remembrance of me as long as she liveth, and at her decease to be disposed of to whom she pleaseth.

Item.—I give and bequeath unto my daughter, Sarah Carr, and to her heirs, &c., the home and land thereunto belonging, which I bought of Henry Palmer, here in Newport, and also a twenty shilling piece of gold, a silver spoon, one-fifth part of my household stuff, beds, bedding and furniture that I may leave behind me at my decease; five pounds in money to be paid her by my executors.

Item.—I give and bequeath to my daughter, Elizabeth Carr, ye house and land which I bought of Ruth Pierce,

in the which Thomas Paine now liveth here in Newport; and also my negro boy Jo, and my silver Caur, twenty sheep, one piece of gold, a silver spoon, one-fifth part of my household stuff, beds, bedding and furniture that I may leave behind me at my decease; and within two years after my decease ten pounds in money to be paid her by my executors.

Item.—I give and bequeath to my grandson, Job Carr, the son of my son, Samuel Carr, the house wherein John Davis now liveth, at the sign of the ship, here in Newport; and ye long house above it and all ye land I bought of Mr. Arnold, westward of the highway, and northward of a highway which belongeth to the said housing, all which I give and bequeath to my said grandson, Job Carr, only reserving a cart-way to the warehouse and wharf; and my will is, that what I have given to my grandson Job Carr, shall be kept in the hands of my executors until he comes of age, and then delivered to him, and in ye mean time the income thereof to be paid by them towards the bringing him up.

Item.—My will is, that if any of my sons, Nicholas, Caleb, John and Edward Carr, or my grandson Job Carr, son of my son Samuel Carr, should die without issue, then what I have given to either of them shall be equally divided amongst the rest that survive them; they, my sons Nicholas, Caleb, John and Edward, and Samuel the father of my grandson Job Carr, having all had one mother. And if any of my four children which I have had by my now wife, Sarah Carr, should die without heirs, then what I have given to either of them shall be equally divided amongst the rest of these four, for they likewise had all one mother. Farther, my will is, that if my wife Sarah Carr, the mother of these last four children, Francis, James, Sarah and Elizabeth, which I had by her, see cause to take all or any of them, for ye bringing of

them up, then she shall have the estate which I have given to them committed to her management for ye bringing of them up till they come of age, and then by her delivered unto them, the boys, their part, when they arrive to be twenty-one years of age, and the girls their parts at eighteen years of age, or day of marriage. But if she accept not thereof, then they shall be taken care of and brought up to learning at the discretion of my executors, according to this my will. And farther my will is, that if my wife Sarah Carr accept not of, nor be satisfied with, what I have given her by this my will, in lieu of her dowry, and give discharge under her hand and seal that my estate shall not be troubled nor disturbed by herself, or any other person, by, from, or under her, in the hands of these I have bequeathed it unto, but, on the contrary she shall cause disturbance unto them in the possession thereof, about her dowry, then my will is that my executors shall take all my estate, both real and personal, into their hands, and whatsoever she shall recover shall be abated out of what estate I gave unto my four children which I had by her; and in lieu thereof, only twenty pounds apiece shall be paid to each of them by my executors hereafter named, and for all other lands that are mine, and not disposed of by me in this my will, I give and bequeath to my grandchildren, to be equally divided between them. *And of this*, my last will and testament, I make and ordain my well beloved sons Nicholas Carr, and Caleb Carr, my full and whole executors; and if one of them dye, then my will is, the other of them that shall survive, shall be full and whole executor thereunto; and do utterly disallow, revoke, annul and make void, all and every other former testaments, wills, legacies, bequeaths and executors, by me, in any wise before this time willed and bequeathed, ratifying and confirming this and none other

to be my last will and testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal ye day and year above written.

CALEB CARR.

Signed, sealed an declaired by ye said Caleb Carr, to be his last will and testament in the presence of us.

Robert Gardner,
Nicholas Easton,
Ephraim Turner.

[The above will was proved, Newport, Jan. 6, 1695-6. Gov. Caleb Carr was drowned, Dec. 17, 1695.]

MARRIAGES RECORDED IN WARWICK, IN THE
FIRST BOOK OF MARRIAGES, OF PER-
SONS FROM NEWPORT AND
BRISTOL COUNTIES, R. I.

CONTRIBUTED BY BENJAMIN W. SMITH.

“David Shippe, of Mansfield, and Margaret (illegible)
of Jamestown, August 15, 1664.

Daniel Green, of Warwick, and Elizabeth Anthony, of
Portsmouth, August 3, 1665.

Francis Gilbourne, of Portsmouth, and Mary Wickes,
daughter of John, of Warwick, June 9, 1671.

John Crandall, Jr., of Newport, and Elizabeth Gorton,
daughter of Samuel (Senior,) of Warwick, June 10, 1672.

John Holmes, of Newport, and Mary Greene, widow of
William, of Warwick, October 12, 1680.

John Battey, son of Samson, of Jamestown, and Mar-
garett Carr, daughter of Nicholas, of Jamestown, Septem-
ber 18, 1707.

John Green, son of Thomas, of Warwick, and Deborah
Carr, daughter of Caleb, of Jamestown, December 6,
1711.

Willm Schreich “Schoolmaster,” of Warwick, and
Sarah Irish, of Little Compton, December 4th, 1712.

Thomas Tibbits, of Warwick, and Elizabeth Wood, of
Little Compton, Nov. 15, 1716.

Charles Holden, son of Charles, of Warwick, and Par-

nellipee Bennit, daughter of John, of Newport, Dec. 13, 1716.

Nathanial Medberry, of Barrington, and Dorithy Brown, of Barrington, March 27, 1718.

Hezekiah Gorton and Annie Carr, (married in Jamestown but no residence given,) August 20, 1719.

John Westgeate, of Warwick, and Patience Carr, daughter of Edward, of Jamestown, July 9th, 1723.

Resolved Waterman, son of John, of Warwick, and Sarah Carr, daughter of Edward, of Jamestown, Oct. 12, 1723.

John Hammit, son of John, of Newport, and Dorithy Roads, daughter of Malachy, of Warwick, Dec. 13, 1726.

James Hitt, of Kingstown, son of James, of Portsmouth, and Renewed Sweet, daughter of James, of Warwick, July 1st, 1727.

John Waterman, son of John, of Warwick, and Hannah Townsend, daughter of Solomon and Catherine, of Newport, June 5, 1729.

Williall Bennit, of Warwick, and Hannah Capwell, of Jamestown, Oct. 2, 1731.

Daniell Green, of Warwick, and Temperance Harris, of New Shoreham, Nov. 11, 1731.

Thankfull Collins, son of Thomas, of Warwick, and Lydia Burgess, of Tiverton, Dec. 3, 1733.

Thomas Freeborn, son of Gideon, of Portsmouth, and Elizabeth Thomas, daughter of George, of Kingstown, January 30, 1734-5.

John Dexter, son of Thomas, of Barrontown, and Ruth Utter, daughter of William, of Warwick, March 17, 1735-6.

Benjamin Jefferson, of Newport, and Elizabeth Green, daughter of William, of Warwick, August 9, 1737."

WILL OF JOHN BAILEY. 1733.

CONTRIBUTED BY H. H. SWINBURNE.

“The last Will and Testament of *John Bailey*, aged 80 years. In The Name of God Amen, I John Bailey of Newport in ye Collony of Rhoad Island and Providence Plantations In New England yeoman Being in Good health of Body and of a Perfect Sound Disposing mind memory and understanding Praised Be the Lord Therefore Considering Ye Uncertainty of this my Naturall Life and the Necessity of Settling this my Temporal Estate In Order to my Great Change when It shall please the Lord to Call me hence Do make and ordain this my Last Will and Testament (That is to Say) Principally and first of all I give and Recommend my Soul unto the Hands of My Creator hoping for the Sake and upon the account of the Sole merits of Jesus Christ my only Saviour & Redeemer to Be Everlastingly Saved and my Body I Commit to the Earth therein to Be Decently Buried at the Discretion of My Executor Herein after nominated.

And As to that Temporal Estate It Hath Pleased the Lord to Bless me with In this Life after all my Just Debts and funerall Expences are Honestly paid and Discharged I Give Devise and Dispose of the Same as followeth :

Imprimis.—Whereas It Hath Pleased the Lord Lately to Remove my Son William Bailey By Death In Consid-

eration thereof I Do hereby Give and Bequeath unto His Eldest Son William Bailey my Grandson and to His Heirs and assigns for Ever my Two Eighteen acre Lotts of Land Situate Lying and Being In ye Township of Little Compton In ye County of Bristoll In ye Province of the Massachusetts Bay In New England The which said Lotts are Bounded Westerly on the Sea Northerly on Land Given and Belonging to His Brother George Bailey (another of my Grandsons) Easterly Partly on Land of Thomas Church Esq and Partly on Land of me the sd John Bailey and Southerly on Land of said Church Moreover I Bequeath unto my Said Grandson William Bailey and to His Heirs and assigns one other Piece or Parcell of Land adjoining unto the one of the Eighteen Acre Lotts above Bequeathed Him and Bounded Northerly on a Wall by a Drift Way Easterly on Land of His Brother Samuel Bailey, (another of my Grandsons) Southerly on Land of Said Thomas Church and Westerly on Two Eighteen Acre Lotts of Land & upon one above Bequeathed to my Said Grandson William Bailey and also upon the Land Given and Belonging to my Said Grandson Samuel Bailey moreover I give to my Said Grandson William Bailey one Quarter Part of my neat Cattle they Being a part of which His Father Died Seized.

Item.—Whereas my Son William Bailey By and In His Last Will and Testament Did Give and Bequeath unto His Son John Bailey (my Grandson) Two Eighteen Acre Lotts of Land in Little Compton aforesaid I the Said John Bailey Do now hereby Ratifie and Confirm ye Said Bequest unto Him my Said Grandson John Bailey Having In my Self Good Right and full Power So to Do and that the Said Two Eighteen Acre Lotts of Land So Given Enure unto Him His Heirs and assigns forever,

Moreover I Give and Bequeath unto my Said Grandson John Bailey and to His Heirs and assigns for Ever One

Peice or Parcell of Land In Little Compton aforesaid Lying and adjoining to the Eastward of the Said Eighteen Acre Lotts which makes the Westerly Bounds thereof and Is also Bounded Northerly on Land of my Grandson George Bailey Southerly on ye Wall by ye aforesaid Drift Way and Easterly on a Stone wall Begun and Part made In order to Divide ye aforesaid Peice of Parcell of Land the which to Be the extent of Said Bequest In ye Said Peice or Parcell of Land.

Item.—I Give and Bequeath unto my Grandson Samuel Bailey (son to my son William Bailey aforesaid Late Deceased) and to His Heirs and assigns for Ever One Eighteen Acre Lott of Land in ye Township of Little Compton aforesaid Lying Between the ministry Lott of Eighteen Acres and ye Eighteen Acre Lott of Land Belonging to Him the Said Samuel Bailey and also the other Peice of Land Lying In Little Compton aforesaid bounded Westerly on ye afore mentioned Wall Begun (and) In order to Divide the Said Peice of Land abovementioned Given to my Said Grandson John and Is Bounded Easterly on Land Given to and Belonging to my Said Grandson John Southerly on ye Wall by the aforementioned Drift Way and Northerly on Land Given to and Belonging to my Grandson George Bailey.

Item.—I Give and Bequeath unto my Daughter In Law Dorothy Bailey one Third Part of the Rent or Income of all my Real Estate above Bequeathed to my four Grandsons Viz't William, Samuel, John and George Bailey During the Term of their minority, the Better to Enable her In ye Bringing up of my Grand Children (Viz't) ye Children of my Said Son William Bailey & as my Said Grandsons arrive to the age of Twenty one years, my Will Is that they Successively Take Into Possession and Enjoy their Respective Portions above Bequeathed, also further my mind and Will Is That In Case my Said Daughter In

Law Dorothy Shall alter her Condition by marriage in ye time of the minority of any of my afore named Grandsons yt Then Her Income above Bequeathed out of my Real Estate Shall Cease and Terminate.

Item.—I Bequeath unto my Dear Grandsons above-named, one fourth or Quarter Part of all my Sheep and Lambs, which their Father had In Possession at The Time of His Discease Equally to Be Divided amongst them.

Item.—I Bequeath unto all my Grandchildren ye Children of my Said Son William Bailey Deceased ye sum of One hundred Pounds In silver money at Eight Shillings P ounce Equally to Be Divided amongst them all which Being ye Portion In full I Intended for their Father.

Item.—I Give and Bequeath unto my Grandson George Bailey above named the Sum of One hundred pounds In Lawfull Bills of Publick Credit to Be paid unto Him by my Executor when He Shall attain to the Age of Twenty One years and yt During the Time of His minority my Executor to Improve the Said Sum at Interest for ye Benefit of my Said Grandson So that He may Receive the Interest with the Principall at ye age of Twenty one years as aforesaid.

Item.—I give and Bequeath to my Son Thomas Bailey and His Heirs and Assigns for Ever all the Rest and Residue of my Upland Salt marsh, meadows, and Ledges which are Scituate Lying and Being In the Township of Little Compton aforesaid which He now Is In ye Possession of with all the Buildings, Profits, Privileges and appurtenances thereon and thereunto Belonging, Together with one other Part of all my Neat Cattle, Sheep and Lambs (that Is) one fourth Part of Each Together with ye Sum of One hundred Pounds In Silver money at Eight shillings P ounce and also ye Sum of One hundred Pounds in Good and Lawfull Bills of Public Credit of New England.

Item.—Whereas I have already Confirmed by Deed to my son John Bailey one Certain Peice or Parcell of That my Farm Land Scituate and Being In the Township of Newport aforesaid which I Lately Purchased of John Mumford I now therefore by these Presents Do Give & Bequeath all the Rest and Residue of my Said Town Land In Newport aforesaid thereto adjoining (Being the whole farm which I Bought of said Mumford) unto Him my Said Son John Bailey and to His Heirs & assigns for Ever, and also one other fourth Part of all my Neat Cattle Sheep and Lambs (That Is) a fourth Part of Each.

Item.—I Give and Bequeath unto my Son Samuel Bailey and to His Heirs and assigns for Ever the one half of that Tract or Parcell of Land Scituate Lying and Being In ye Township of Portsmouth In ye County of Newport aforesaid which I Purchased of Thomas Cornell (He my Said Son Samuel Being already Seized of the other half thereof) also to my Said Son Samuel Bailey and to His Heirs and assigns, I Give and Bequeath all the Rest and Residue of my Lands and Buildings In ye Township of Newport aforesaid, which Said Lands Is Contained In Two Peices, or Parcells, The One Parcell thereof whereon my Dwelling House now Stands Is Bounded Southerly on Land of Samuel Thurston, Westerly, Northerly and Easterly on High Ways and the other Parcel of Said Land Is Bounded as by the Several Deeds thereof may more fully appear Refference thereto Being had with all the Profits Priviledges and appurtenances thereto Belonging Together with ye Sum of one hundred pounds In Silver money at Eight Shillings P ounce, and one Other fourth Part of all my Neat Cattle, Sheep and Lambs (that is) a fourth Part of Each Moreover I Bequeath unto my Said Son Samuel Bailey ye Sum of Six hundred and Twenty Pounds In Good and Lawfull Bills of Publick Credit of New England to Be paid out of my Bills of Credit by

my Executor as Speedily as may Be In order that my Said Son Samuel may have ye Same To Discharge ye mortgages on the Lands herein Given Him, and also the Bonds Given to the Trustees of the Collony aforesaid to Lett out the Collonys Bills of Publick Credit and also my Bonds Given to the General Treas'r for ye Payment of the Interest accruing on ye Principall for which my Said Land Is Mortgaged.

Item.—I Give to my Daughter Mary Reynolds ye Sum of five Pounds In Good and Lawfull Bills of Publick Credit as aforesaid Besides what I have heretofore Given Her.

Item.—I Give and Bequeath to my Daughter Abigail Weeden ye Sum of Twenty Pounds In Like Lawfull Bills of Publick Credit as aforesaid, She Having already Received a Competency out of my Estate.

Item.—I Give and Bequeath unto my Grand Daughter Sarah Walsworth ye sum of Two hundred Pounds Eighty Pounds Part thereof In Silver Money at Eight Shillings P ounce, and One hundred & Twenty Pounds ye Residue thereof in Good and Lawfull Bills of Publick Credit of New England to be paid unto Her within one year next after my Decease Provided She aquits my Executors on acco'tt of ye Estate Left of my Daughter Ruths or any other Demand Whatsoever upon my Estate She having already Received of me ye whole of That Estate Left Her by Her Father.

Item.—I Give to my Grandson Benjamin Bailey (Son to my Son John Bailey) the Sum of Fifty Pounds In Silver Money at Eight Shillings P ounce to Be paid unto him when he attains to the age of Twenty one years.

Item.—I Give and Bequeath to my Two Grand Children ye Children of my Daughter Abigail Weeden Viz't Mary Weeden and William Weeden to Each of them the Sum of one hundred Pounds In Like Bills of Credit as

abovesaid to be paid unto Each of them Immediately after ye Decease of their mother and That During the Intervall my Will Is that my Executor Do take Good Care to Improve their Respective Portions at Interest Rendering ye Same to my Daughter Abigail yearly and every year During Said Intervall (as It Becomes Due) for Her Better Support In her Declining years, moreover I Bequeath unto my Said Grand Children Viz't William Weeden and Mary Weeden ye Sum of fifty pounds In Silver Money at Eight Shillings P ounce Equally to Be Divided Between them and to be paid unto them as They Successively arrive to the age of One and Twenty years and In Case of Death In Either of them In their minority that then the Portion of Him or her Deceasing Shall devolve to the Survivor of them.

Item.—I Bequeath to Each of my Two Daughters In Law (Viz't) Martha Simms and Jane Rogers ye Sum of Five Pounds In Like Bills of Credit as abovesaid on Condition that they Discharge my Executor on Acco'tt of the Estate Left of my Daughter Ruth of which She Died Seized and also what Each of them have already Received.

Item.—I Give to Each of my Three Sons In Law Viz't Daniel Sabeer, Jabez Reynolds & William Weeden Ten Shillings In Bills of Pubilek Credit To Be paid unto them within one year Next after my Decease.

Item.—I Bequeath all my Husbandry Geer whatsoever Equally Between my Two Sons Viz't John Bailey and Samuel Bailey, Moreover I Bequeath to my Said Son Samuel all my Looms and Weaving Tackling thereto Belonging together with all my Hay and other Fodder, on the Lands herein before Given Him, Together with all my Beef Pork Butter Cheese Grain &c. Laid In Store for my use and Familys where I now Dwell.

Item.—I Bequeath to my Two Sons Samuel Bailey and

Thomas Bailey all my Household Stuff whatsoever, Equally to Be Divided Between them.



Item.—I Give moreover unto my Son Thomas Bailey the Sum of Four hundred and Twenty Pounds In Good and Lawfull Bills of Publick Credit as aforesaid to Be Disposed of at His Discretion.

Item.—I Give and Bequeath to my Daughter In Law Alice Bayley (In Consideration of that Tender Care (and Regard) She Takes of me In my Declining years) the Sum of one hundred Pounds Intirely to Be at Her own Disposall to Be paid In Bills of Credit as aforesaid.

Item.—After all my Just Debts Funerall Expences and Legacys are paid and Discharged, I Give all the Remaining Part of Personall Estate undisposed of unto my Son Thomas Bailey and for the Preventing all Differences which may happen to arise amongst my Children or Grand Children Concerning my Estate or ye Estate by my Daughter Ruth Late Deceased Do therefore further Declare my Mind and It Is my Will that If any of the Legatees Herein Before named, Children or Grand Children will not Conform to and Rest Satisfied with my manner of Disposeing, ordering or Giving the Same that then & In Such Case the Portion of Legacy of Him, Her or they that shall move any Suit In Law or Disturbance Shall Revert to my Executor to Enable Him the Better to Defend ye other Part of my Estate against Such Suit or Disturbance.

Item.—I Do nominate appoint Constitute make and Ordain my Son Thomas Bailey Executor of This my Last Will and Testament Desireing Him to Take Care and See ye Same fulfilled according to the True Intent and Meaning hereof and that my s'd Executor Shall have The Liberty of one years Time after my Decease Before He pays any Portion or Legacy above by me Bequeathed (the Portion to my Son Samuel Only Excepted. In Witness

whereof I have hereunto Sett my hand and affixed my Seal the Eighth Day of the month Called May In ye Seventh year of His Majesties Reign George ye Second by ye Grace of God King of Great Brittain &c Annoque Domini 1733.

Signed Sealed Published } JOHN I. BAILEY, {  }
Pronounced & Declared all }
This the aforewritten by ye } His Mark & Seal {  }
Said John Bailey to Be His
Last Will & Testament In
ye Presence of

James Clarke

William Sanford

Mary Sanford"

[The above will was proved Newport Feb. 2, 1735-6.]

GENEALOGICAL NOTES FROM EARLY WILLS.

Contributed by Henry H. Swinburne.

THOMAS HART.—Will of Thomas Hart, made March 22, 1670, proved August 7, 1671, mentions wife Freeborn, eldest son John, daughter Mary Hart, son James, son Thomas, father-in-law (probably step-father) John Gould, mother Margaret Gould.

ROBERT SPINK.—Will of Robert Spink of Aquidneset in the king's province or Narragansett country, made December 2, 1685, proved March, 1695, mentions eldest son Robert, son John, son Shebnah, son Nicholas, son Samuel, son Ishmael, son Benjamin, eldest daughter Margaret Vaughn, now wife of George Vaughn, of Greenwich, daughter Sarah Spink, not yet 21 years of age, daughter Elizabeth Spink, not yet 21, wife Alice Spink.

JONATHAN MARSH.—Will of Jonathan Marsh, of Jamestown, made June 9, 1704, recorded Jamestown July 3, 1704, mentions sons William and Jonathan, wife Phebe, (formerly wife of Oliver Arnold,) cousin Hester Palmer, daughter of sister Sarah Palmer, son-in-law Oliver Arnold, daughter-in-law Freeborn Arnold, kinswoman Abigail Remington.

THOMAS STARR.—Will of Thomas Starr, of Newport, house-carpenter made October 29, 1704, mentions wife Ruth, son Thomas, son Jehosiphath, daughter Sarah,

daughter Elizabeth, daughter Hannah. The Will of Thomas Starr was proved January 1, 1704-5.

ISAAC GEORGE.—Will of Isaac George, of Newport, yeoman, made June 23, 1731, proved May 7, 1733, mentions daughter Mary Hart, granddaughter Ruth Hart, daughter Martha Allen, daughter Elizabeth Rise (Rice?)

WILLIAM HOLMES.—Will of William Holmes, mariner, signed 12th reign of Queen Ann 1712-13, recorded Newport April 14, 1720, mentions his mother Mary, brother Nicholas Carr, Jamestown, sister Frances Carr, Jamestown, sister Ann Peckham, sister Deborah Manchester, sister Mary Dyre, of Kingstown, sister Phebe Holmes.

JONATHAN HOLMES.—Will of Jonathan Holmes, of Newport, made 1705, recorded in Newport Nov. 5, 1713. This will is also recorded at Perth Amboy, N. J., Book A. B. 7. p 119. Mention is made of wife Sarah, son Obadiah, son Jonathan, son Samuel, daughter Sarah Oulde, daughter Mary Easton, daughter Katharine Whitman, deceased, daughter Martha Tillinghast, daughter Lydia Holmes, son Joseph, brother John Holmes.

SAMUEL CARR.—Will of Samuel Carr, of Newport, gunsmith, made June 12, 1739, proved August 7, 1739, mentions wife Mary, son Caleb, son Samuel, son Ebenezer, son John, daughter Wait Carr.

[Samuel Carr was son of John and grandson of Caleb. See settlement of John Carr's estate, Historical Magazine No. 1, vol. 3. p. 28.]

MARY CARR.—Will of Mary Carr, widow of Samuel, of Newport, made July 13, 1745, proved January 5, 1746, mentions son Caleb, son Samuel, son Ebenezer, sister Susannah Greene, deceased, son John, grandson Samuel of Caleb, grandson Caleb of Caleb, cousin Mary Wicks and her daughter Wait, sister Elizabeth Greene, daughter Wait Carr, deceased.

NICHOLAS CARR.—Will of Nicholas Carr, Jamestown, made June 10, 1708-9, mentions son Nicholas, son Thomas, son Benjamin, daughter Margaret Batty, daughter Jane Carr, daughter Mary Carr, daughter Rebecca Carr, daughter Ann Carr, brother Capt. Thomas Paine, brother Edward Carr.

CALEB CARR.—Will of Caleb Carr, Jamestown, made Jan. 27 "1st of William K of Gt. B." Proved Newport March 3, 1689-90, mentions wife Philip, eldest son Caleb, son William, cousin Nicholas Carr, son Robert, son Job, daughter Mary Carr, daughter Philip Greene, not yet 18 years of age, father Major John Greene, brother-in-law, Peter Greene.

WILL OF LEWIS LATHAM.

Through the kindness of J. O. Austin, Esq., of Providence, R. I., we are enabled to give our readers a copy of the will of the Hon. Lewis Latham, falconer to King Charles I. Frances, daughter of Lewis Latham, was the wife of Gov. Jeremiah Clarke, of Newport, R. I. Gov. Clarke died Feb., 1651. His widow subsequently married Rev. Wm. Vaughan, the first pastor of the First Baptist church, of Newport. She died Sept., 1677. The following is a copy of the inscription on the tombstone erected to her memory, in the common ground, Newport, R. I.:

Here Lyeth ye Body of
Mrs. Francis Vaughan,
Alius Clarke, ye mother
of ye only children of
Capt'n Jeremiah Clarke.
She dyed ye 1 Week in
Sept. 1677, in ye 67th
year of her age.

Following the will, will be found an interesting statement relative to the Lathams, furnished us by Frederic A. Holden, Esq., of Washington, D. C.

"Extracted from the Principal Registry of the Probate,

Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice.

IN THE PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY.

In the name of God, amen. The sixth day of May in the year of our Lord God one thousand six hundred fifty and three, I Lewis Latham of Elveston in the county of Bedford, gentleman, being of perfect health and memory, doe make and ordain this my last will and Testament in manner and form followinge, that is to say; *First and especially* I bequeath my soule into the hands of Jesus Christ my Saviour and Redeemer with the full and certain assurance of the free pardon and remission of all my sinnes in and by and through the merritts, death and passion of Jesus Christ my Saviour and Redeemer and my body to the earth from whence it came to be buried att the discretion of my Executrix hereafter named, and for my worldly goods as followeth: *Imprimis.*—I give and bequeath to my two sonnes Henry Latham and John Latham twelve pence a piece, if they demand it. *Item.* I give and bequeath to my daughters Ann Seagar Frances Clarke Katharine Garnett and Elizabeth Bibble twelve pence a piece if they come to demand it. *Item.* I give and bequeath to Ellen Sherringham my daughter twelve pence if she come and demand it. *Item.* I give to Winyfred Dewnes one bedsteade without furniture thereto belonging. All the rest of my goods chattels and cattles whatsoever I give and bequeath to Whinethred my loving wife whom I make Executrix of this my last will and Testament, and I doe hereby utterly revoke and disannul and make voyde all and every other and former will whatsoever heretofore made by me the sayd Lewis Latham. In witness whereof I the sayd Lewis Latham have hereunto sett my hand and seale the day and year first above written. The marke of Lewis Latham, read,

signed, sealed and deliv'd in the presence of Robert Ferneld—Jane Farnell—Susanna Farnell.

This will was proved at London the 1st day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred fifty and five before the Judges for Probate of Wills and grantinge administrations lawfully authorized by the oath of Winythred Latham the relict of the sayd deceased and sole Executrix named in the last will and Testament of the sayd deceased to whom was committed admon. of all and singlar the goods chattels and debts of the sayd deceased shee the sayd Winythred Latham being firste sworn by virtue of a comission well and truly to adminis-
the same."

To the Editor of the Newport Historical Magazine:

The following statement may be of some use and interest, I trust, to your Rhode Island readers. The Roman numerals represent successive generations :

I. HENRY TORBECK.

II. ROBERT FITZ HENRY, founder of Burscough.

III. RICHARD FITZ ROBERT.

IV. RICHARD LATHAM, paid 100 s. for his relief of 3 Carucates of land in Lodhun, 5 Henry III. A. D. 1221.

V. ROBERT, LORD OF LATHAM, lived temp. Henry III. 1216—1272, and temp. Edward I. 1272—1307. Married Amicia, sister and co-heir of Thomas, Lord and Baron of Alfreton and Norton.

VI. SIR ROBERT de LATHAM in 20 Edward I. A. D. 1292, gave Musborough to his brother, he died 18 Edward II. A. D. 1325; married Katharine, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas de Knowsley, by whom that estate was brought into the family.

VII. EDWARD LATHAM, styled Latham of Parabold, in a deed dated 39 Edward III. A. D. 1366, from whom Latham of Parabold.

The descent from Edward Latham is not recorded, (Baine's Hy. Lancaster, England, Vol III. p. 479,) but among the pleadings in the Duchy Court in 9 Elizabeth A. D. 1567, Richard Latham claims, as seized in fee of the manor of Perbolde, from a number of persons, rents, services, and suit to the Court called the Halmote at Perbolde. (Duchy Records Vol. 32. I. n. 9.)

The last named Richard was grand father of Richard Latham of Parbold, born 1620, and married Katharine daughter of Sir William Massey of Puddington.

There is a break for 200 years in the Records we have in America, brought from Lancaster County, and the history above cited says Edward's descent is not recorded. But in 1567 Richard Latham claims rents &c. &c. when the Hon. Lewis Latham, Falconer to the King was 12 years of age.

The coat of arms on the Lewis Latham portrait, and those of the Latham family in England are identical. He was a venerable looking man, with a long flowing beard, reaching to his bosom, and wearing a dress appropriate to his station.

A very large proportion of the families in Rhode Island, and Buck county, Pennsylvania, descend from Lewis Latham.

Photographs of the portrait of this illustrious man, who was buried at Elston, County of Bedford, England, May 15, 1655, aged 100 years, can be had of the undersigned at \$1.00 each, or six for \$5.00.

FREDERIC AUGUSTUS HOLDEN,
Room 135 G. L. O. Washington, D. C.

ROLL OF CAPT, BELCHER'S COMPANY, 1756.

Contributed by Col. William Gilpin.

At the session of the General Assembly held, Newport, R. I., Oct. 14, 1756, it was "voted that a regiment of four hundred men, including the sixty ordered to be raised by this Assembly at their last session, and excluding officers, be forthwith raised in this colony and sent as a reinforcement to the forces already raised by this colony, and gone on the expedition against Crown Point." A committee consisting of James Honyman, Jeremiah Lippitt, Job Randall and John Walson, with Samuel Ward were appointed to prepare a bill for that purpose. The committee soon reported an "act for raising, substituting and paying four hundred men to be sent to Albany as a reinforcement to the army gone upon the expedition against Crown Point." The act authorized the Governor to "forthwith issue his warrants to the proper officers to call together all the companies of horse and foot in the colony on Thursday, Oct. 21, in order to enlist or draught out of them a sufficient number of men to complete the regiment; and that all persons, between the ages of sixteen and sixty, in the colony, be, upon this occasion put into the lists of the several companies within the district of which they respectively dwell, excepting the Governor, Deputy Governor, assist-

ants, house of Deputies, Justices of the superior and inferior courts, Sheriffs, Treasurer, Clerks of the courts, Justices of the peace, commissioned officers in the several troops and companies, ministers of the gospel, and all those who have sustained the offices of Governor, Deputy Governor, assistants, and Justices of the courts, together with all those who have made, or shall make oath or affirmation that it is against their conscience to bear arms." The bounty paid on enlistment was £4. 10 s, and thirty shillings wages per month during service.

The officers of the company chosen by the Assembly were :

First Company.

His Honor the Governor, Stephen Hopkins, Colonel.

James Angel, First Lieutenant.

Isaac Olney, Second Lieutenant.

Caleb Harker, Adjutant.

Second Company.

Benjamin Wickham, Esq., Lieutenant Colonel.

Augustus Johnson, First Lieutenant.

Benjamin Thayer, Second Lieutenant.

Third Company.

Joseph Champlin, Esq., Major.

John Taylor, of South Kingstown, First Lieutenant.

Henry Shearman, Second Lieutenant.

Fourth Company.

Joseph Belcher, Captain.

Benjamin Dunham, First Lieutenant.

Josias Rogers, Second Lieutenant.

Fifth Company.

William Richmond, Jr., Captain.

William Gardner, Jr., First Lieutenant.

Jeremiah Briggs, Second Lieutenant.

Sixth Company.

John Winson, Captain.

Stephen Arnold, First Lieutenant.

Benjamin Butler, Second Lieutenant.

Seventh Company.

Joseph Coggeshall, Captain.

Moses Warren, First Lieutenant.

Thomas Rathburn, 3d. Second Lieutenant.

The following is a copy of the roll of one of the Newport Companies :

"Roll of men enlisted under the command of Joseph Belcher, Captain of the Fourth Company. Benjamin Dunham, First Lieutenant, Josias Rogers, Second Lieutenant.

"Agreeably to act of Assembly made and passed in Newport, the 14th day of October, 1756, in the thirtieth year of his Majesty's reign, George the Second, King of Great Britain, &c. To join the forces already gone on the expedition against Crown Point under command of the Earl of London, to continue in the service not exceeding two months, unless the exigency of affairs may make their longer continuance necessary.

Oct. 18. Jeremiah Exceen. Oct. 18. John Cook.

" 19. Joseph Hoxsie. " 19. Edmond Bell.

" 20. John Lamb. " 20. Joseph Moss.

" " Geo. Whitehouse " " Jos. Gladding, Jr.

" " Abner West. " " William Cheats.

" " Oliver Crary. " 21. Charles Cook.

" 21. Marmaduke Ward. " " William Moriss.

" " George Harkness. " " Samuel Younge.

" " Lillibridge Worth. " " John Thurston.

" " Lawrence Pain. " " William Priston.

" " Morgan Nowlian. " " Thomas Tew.

" " Silvanus Strange. " 22. Pascha Whetford.

" 20. James Lewis. " 20. Philip Summers.

" " Philip Smith. " " Ichabod Smith.

" " Neptane Lacy. " " Thomas Howell.

" " Richard Wollard. " 21. Gilbert Pitman.

- Oct. 21. Thomas Brown. Oct, 24. Francis Morgan.
" 23. Alexs'der Macholy. " 22. Stephen Beers.
" 25. Thomas Hammond, Clerk, drawn in the room of
James Wanton. Drawn by lottery.
" 21. Benjamin Borden. ——— John Dunham.
" " Jos. Dentry. Oct. 21. Jonathan Lawrence.
" " Nathaniel Fenning. " " William Lawless.
" " George Thurrill. " " Michael Bourne.

NEWPORT ANTI-STAMP ACT RESOLUTIONS- 1769.

On the arrival of the news of the stamp act in America, most of the colonies passed resolutions, and formed associations, and agreed not to import or use goods imported from Great Britain, until the obnoxious act was repealed.

At the town meetings of the inhabitants of Newport, resolutions were passed requesting the people to lessen the use of superfluities, and particularly the following articles imported from abroad: "loaf sugar, cordage, anchors, coaches, chaises and carriages of all sorts, horse furniture, men's and women's apparel ready-made, household furniture, gloves, sole leather, shoes, deck nails, gold and silver and thread-lace of all sorts, diamonds, stone and paste, snuff, mustard, clocks, watches, silversmiths' and jewelers' ware, broadcloths that cost above ten shillings a yard, muffs, furs and tippets, and all sorts of millinery ware, starch, fire-engines, china ware, silk and cotton velvets, linseed oil, glue, cambrics, silks of all kinds, malt liquors and cheese." At a meeting of the merchants of Newport held Oct. 30, 1769, the following resolutions were adopted and signed by fifty-one tradesmen of the colony. The resolutions were published in the Newport Mercury of Nov. 13, 1769, and entered upon the records of the Town.

"We the subscribers, merchants and others, inhabitants

of the town of Newport, in the English Colony of Rhode Island, being sensibly affected with the great prejudice done to Great Britain, and the distressed state to which the British Colonies are reduced, by several acts of Parliament lately passed, by some of which the monies that the colonies usually and cheerfully spent, in purchase of all sorts of goods imported from Great Britain, are now, to their grievance, wrung from them without their consent, and applied by the ministry almost totally to the support of new-created commissioners of customs and novel ministerial officers; and whereas the colony labors under a heavy load of debt, incurred in course of the late war, and the inhabitants, by this means, must for some time be subject to very burdensome taxes; and finding it necessary, in order to extricate us out of these embarrassed and distressed circumstances, to adopt every plan of economy that can be admitted among us; Do therefore, hereby, sincerely, and of our own free will and accord, promise and engage to and with each other, that we will without evasion or equivocation, faithfully and truly keep and observe the following resolutions:

First. That we will encourage and promote, to the utmost of our power, the use of North American manufactures in general, and those of this colony in particular.

Second. That, from and after this day, we will not import into this colony any British manufactures or East India goods, on our own account, or on commission, (but such as are already ordered and cannot be countermanded) either from Great Britain or any other place whatever (except such articles of the produce or manufacture of Ireland as may be immediately and legally brought from thence), until the revenue act imposing duties on paper, glass, &c., is repealed, excepting only the following articles, viz: *Woolen cloths*, not exceeding four shillings sterling per yard, *salt*, *coals*, *fish-hooks*, *hemp*, *duck*, *ozen-*

brigs, bar-lead, gunpowder, shot, chalk, wool-cards, wire, tin-plates, flints, drugs and medicines, hatters' trimmings and mathematical instruments that cannot be made in America.

Third. That we will immediately countermand all orders for British and East India goods, provided the said act should not be repealed, excepting the articles before mentioned.

Fourth. That we will not purchase from any transient persons, or non-subscribers, any kind of British or East India goods that shall be imported into this colony, from and after Thursday, for the time above limited, excepting the articles before enumerated.

Fifth. That we will sell and dispose of the goods we have now on hand, or that may arrive in consequence of former orders, at the same rate and prices as heretofore.

Sixth.—That if any British or East India goods should be consigned or sent us, contrary to our agreement in this subscription, such goods shall be stored, or reshipped from this colony.

Seventh. That we will use the utmost economy in our persons, families and furniture, particularly at the death of any of our relations we will use no *mourning*, nor *give scarfs, rings or gloves* at funerals.

Eighth. That we will, by our example, and all other legal ways and means in our power, promote and encourage industry and frugality, and discourage all manner of luxury and extravagance.

Ninth. That if any British or East India goods, excepting the articles before enumerated, should arrive in this colony after the first day of January next, upon our account, in consequence of orders that we have already transmitted to our correspondents in Great Britain or elsewhere, we do hereby agree to store them, and we will not, either by ourselves or any other person, offer or ex-

pose any of them for sale, *till the act complained of is repealed.*

Lastly. That we will look on every inhabitant who refuses or neglects to sign this agreement as unfriendly to his country; and every subscriber to these resolutions who shall not strictly and literally adhere to the same, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, will deserve to be treated with contempt."

At a meeting of the trade and inhabitants of Newport, held on Monday, Aug. 20, 1770, presided over by Thomas Cranston, Esq., the above resolutions were again read, and among other resolutions the following was adopted:

"Resolved, That we will adhere to and support the non-importation agreement entered into by the inhabitants of this town on the 30th of October last, as long as a majority of the colonies who have entered into similar agreements shall adhere to and preserve the same."

The inhabitants of Newport, in Town meeting, held Jan. 12, 1774, passed the following:

"*Whereas*, The East India Company, notwithstanding the resolutions of the colonies not to import tea while it remains subject to a duty in America, have attempted to force large quantities thereof into some of our sister colonies without their consent in order to be sold in this country; and *Whereas*, they may attempt to introduce it into this colony, we, the inhabitants of Newport, legally convened in Town meeting, do firmly resolve,

First. That the disposal of their own property is the inherent right of freemen; that there can be no property in that in which another can, of right, take from them, without their consent; that the claim of Parliament to tax commerce is a claim of right to levy contributions upon us at their pleasure.

Second. That the duty imposed by Parliament on tea

is taxing the Americans, or levying contributions on them without their consent.

Third. That a virtuous and inflexible opposition to the ministerial plan of governing America is absolutely necessary, to preserve even the shadow of liberty, and is a duty which every freeman in America owes to the country, to himself, and to his posterity.

Fourth. That the resolution lately entered into by the East India Company to send out their tea to America, subject to the payment of a duty on being landed here, is an open attempt to force the ministerial plan, and a violent attack upon the liberties of the Americans.

Fifth. That it is the duty of every American to oppose this attempt; that whoever shall, directly or indirectly, countenance this attempt, or in any wise aid or abet in unloading, receiving, or vending the tea sent out by the East India Company, or by any other person, while it remains subject to the payment of a duty in America, is an enemy to his country."

CHAPMAN.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

NOTES.

THOMAS HOPKINS, OF PROVIDENCE.—Savage, in his Genealogical Dictionary, notes as follows: "Thomas Hopkins, in Providence, 1641, married Elizabeth Arnold, daughter of William Arnold, the first. Had William and Thomas,—I suppose he had Joseph, and perhaps other children, certain William, and died 1699."

There has been much obscurity resting upon the subject of this paper during what was supposed to be the latter period of his life. Providence records are silent regarding him at a later date than 1672; but a deed of conveyance of land from the son William to his brother Thomas, dated Dec. 27, 1692, in which it is represented that the land conveyed "formerly belonged to their honored father, Thomas Hopkins, deceased," is conclusive evidence that the subject of Savage's note, who died in 1699, was not the parent of William and Thomas, but another person bearing the same name.

Information recently received from a perfectly reliable source, shows that the first Thomas died at a plantation called Littleworth, in the township of Oyster Bay, Long Island, in the summer or early fall of 1684, while residing with a daughter Elizabeth, who had married Richard Kirby, by whom she had several children. Also, that she had two children before she married Kirby, named Ichabod and Anne Hopkins. This latter fact would suggest the idea that the daughter Elizabeth was a daughter-in-law, and her first husband a son of Thomas, whose name has not come down to posterity. The records of Oyster Bay show that the identity of Thomas of Providence, subsequently of Oyster Bay, is complete, inasmuch as William and Thomas, the sons, took action relative to the settlement of his estate at Long Island, on being notified of their father's death in September, 1684.

It is presumed that on the breaking out of King Philip's war in 1675, Thomas, who was then about 60 years old, with a part of his family sought an asylum abroad to escape the perils incident to that struggle, and Elizabeth marrying there, made a permanent home for them which prevented their return to Providence.

There are descendants of the family yet living in that vicinity.

In this connection it may be well to state that Savage incidentally notes that William Arnold's daughter Elizabeth may have married William Carpenter, thus confounding the authority. Circumstances tend strongly to the belief that this latter rendering is correct.

A. H.

Providence, R. I.

AN OLD POST OFFICE BILL.—The following is a copy of an account allowed by the General Assembly, Aug. 19, 1740. Cuthbert Campbell was entrusted with the duties of dispensing the mails in Newport as early as 1712. He remained in office until 1721, when he was succeeded by Thomas Flowers. In 1737-8-9 & 1740 we find Campbell again Postmaster. He died about 1754. Gov. John Wanton died in office July 5, 1740. J. M. A.

"Dr. John Wanton, Esq., Gov. of the Colony of Rhode Island, in New England, deceased, for postage of letters and packets. 1739. To Cuthbert Campbell, Postmaster.

Nov. 12. To one advertisement inserted in the Public Prints, three times, about the counterfeiting the Rhode Island five pound Bills, £. 1.0. 0.

1740

April 16. To a Boston Letter, 1. 3.

" 20. To three large Packages by express from Virginia, 11. 3. 3.

" 23. To a Boston Letter, 1. 3.

May 7. To a Boston double ditto, 2. 6.

" 14. To a ffor'n ship letter, 2. 6.

" 21. To a large London Packet, 11. 4.

June 4. To a London Packet, 4.

" 24. To a New York Packet delivered to Jos. Scott, 7. 8.

" 31. To a ffor'n Letter delivered the forsaid Scott, 2. 6.

£13.16.3.

Newport, July 10, 1740. Errors excepted per

CUTHBERT CAMPBELL.

THE VOYAGE OF THE SLOOP RECRUIT OF NEWPORT. 1743-1744.—The following declarat on entered by the plaintiffs, through their attorney, Thomas Ward, in the suit 'Potter and others vs. Henry Taggart,' on file among the papers of the Supreme Court of Newport County, gives a good idea of the commercial interests of Newport in "ye olden time."

"NEWPORT, &C.—*To the hon'ble the Inferior Court of Comon pleas to be he'd at Newport, within and for the county of Newport, on ye third Tuesday of November, Anno Dom 1744.* Nathaniel Potter, Daniel Levatt and Silas Cooke, all of Newport, in the county of Newport, merchants and owners of three-quarterparts of the sloop called the Recruit, complain of Henry Taggart, of the same Newport, mariner, owner of the other quarter part of the said sloop, and late master thereof, in the custody of the sheriff, in an action of account, that he justly, and without delay, render to ye Plaintiffs a just and reasonable account for the time he was their Bailiff, in the years one thousand, seven hundred and forty-three and one thousand seven hundred and forty-four, at Newport aforesaid, viz: of three-quarters of said sloop and three-quarters of her cargo, the whole consisting of three tons seven hundreds two quarters and twenty six pounds of Bread, five hogsheads containing five hundred and sixty-three gallons of molasses, two hundred bushels of (Indian) corn, twelve hogsheads containing thirteen hundred and twenty-one gallons of rum, ten barrells of tarr, two tuns six hundred two quarters and twenty pounds of flower, three hogsheads containing thirty-five bushels and one-half of salt, three barrells of sugar containing sixteen hundreds two quarters and ten pounds weight, and three hundred and forty-eight pipe-staves, all shipped on board sd. sloop by the plaintiffs and the defendant on their proper account and risque at Newport aforesaid, in the year one thousand, seven hundred and forty-three, and committed to the care of the defendant, with said sloop on a voyage from said Newport to Newfoundland, from thence to the island of Madera, from thence to Surrinam, from thence to Barbadoes, from thence to the island of Nevis, from thence to the island of St. Christopher, from thence to the island of St. Eustatius, from thence to Kingstown, in the island of Jamaica, from said Kingstown to Darkers Bay [?] and Savannah la-marr in said island of Jamaica, and from said Savannah-la-marr back again to Kingstown aforesaid, and from said Kingstown to said Savannah-la-mar, from thence to Montecho Bay, on said island of Jamaica,

from thence to Kingstown aforesaid, and from thence to Newport aforesaid. And also a reasonable account of three-quarters of the freight earnings and profits made in and by said sloop during the voyage aforesaid, which began in May, Anno Dom. 1743 and ended in July, 1744." &c., &c.

DOMESTIC SLAVERY.—The following is copied from the Friends Records, of Newport, R. I.:

"To all Christian people to whom this may come, know ye, that I, James Coggeshall, of Newport, in the county of Newport, in the colony of Rhode Island, &c., have in my possession one negro woman, called Meriah, who, according to the laws of said colony and custom of the same, is deemed a slave and as my property; but believing it to be contrary to true Christianity, and the divine injunctions of the author thereof, to hold mankind as my property, or continue her in a state so as to be subjected to slavery after my decease, and in consideration thereof, and other causes me thereunto moving, I do for myself, my heirs, executors and administrators, manumit release and discharge the aforesaid negro from state of slavery, and hereby declare her to be henceforth a free woman; as amply and as fully as if she had been born of free parents; and I now for myself, my heirs, executors and administrators, warrant, secure, and defend her, the said negro woman from all claim of right, title or property, in her, or any person whatsoever so claiming, or pretending from, by or under me.

In witness thereof I have hereunto set my hand, this fourth day of the fourth month, called April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five.

JAMES COGGESHALL. '

In presence of us,
Henry V. Allen, Jr.,
John Gould.

AN OLD COMMISSION.—The following is a copy of an old commission in possession of Mr. Gardner S. Perry, of Newport:

"In Congress—The Delegates of the United Colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, to Joseph Perry, Gentl'n.

We, reposing especial trust and confidence in your patriotism,

valour, conduct and fidelity, Do, by these presents, Constitute and appoint you to be first Lieutenant in Captain Abner Cranston's Company in the 6th Regiment of foot, commanded by Col. Asa Whitcomb, in the Army of the United Colonies, raised for the defence of American Liberty, and for repelling any invasion thereof. You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of first Lieutenant, by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging. And we do Strictly charge and require all Officers and Soldiers under your command, to be obedient to your orders, as first Lieutenant, And you are to observe and follow Such orders and directions, from time to time, as you Shall receive from this or a future Congress of the Untied Colonies, or Committee of Congress, for that purpose appointed, or Commander in Chief, for the time being, of the Army of the United Colonies, or any other your Superior Officer, according to the rules and discipline of War, in pursuance of the trust reposed in you. This Commission to continue in force until revoked by this or a future Congress.

By order of the Congress. JOHN HANCOCK, President.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secr'y.

Jan'y 1, 1776.

[Persons having any information, as to Lieut. Joseph Perry's history, military or otherwise, will confer a favor by communicating it to the Editor.]

A MARRIAGE NOTICE OF 1769.—A copy of the Newport Mercury, of Oct. 16, 1769, in the possession of Mr. Henry Bull of Newport, R. I., contains the following marriage notice:

"Last Thursday evening was married the right valiant, right noble, right humane, right wise, right well born, right well bred, right pure, right sound, right untainted, John Robinson, Esq., one of that right delectable board of Right Powerful commissioners, to Miss Nancy Boutineau, a native of this town, daughter of James Boutineau, Esq., and grand-daughter of the worthy deacon Stephen Boutineau, deceased, who fled from the *tyranny* of France, that he might enjoy the *blessings of freedom* in America. This thought must no doubt increase the joy of the happy bride."

THE SALE OF A SLAVE IN BOSTON, MASS, 1705.—Here is a Notice of the Sale of a "Slave among other things." The paper is so badly mutilated as to be nearly illegible. J. E. M.

"BOSTON, New England. The 6th October, 1705.

This Day by me The subscriber was Exposed to publick Sale by the Candle at Mr. Skinners, The Swan Taverne, A Negro Boy named Jack, Alias Emannuel who was a slaive Taken from the Portuguese by the Pirate Sen'r Quares and his crew in the Brig. Anna and brought into this port among other things, And by order of the Govemt. here the said Slave was Exposed to Sale after some Days Notification at the Coffee House & other Publick Places in writing, and was Sett up at 19 G's, the highest bidder appearing at the Sd. Sale was Henry Shaw who had him fairly for Twenty pound this money at Eight Shillings p. ounce, Troy.

SHANNON, Vendue Master."

PRIVATEERS OWNED IN NEWPORT, 1745.—In the year 1745 there were 10 privateers owned in Newport, as follows:

1. Ship *Fame*, of 24 carriage guns and 176 men.
 2. Brig *Prince Frederick*, Peter Marshall master, 18 carriage guns, (nine-pounders,) 30 swivels, with a crew of 130 men.
 3. One commanded by Capt. John Dennis.
 4. One commanded by Capt. Carr.
 5. One commanded by William Dunbar with a crew of 70 men.
 6. One named the *Hector*, Capt. Higgins.
 7. One named the *Cæsar*, Capt. Griffith.
 8. One commanded by Capt. Robert Norris.
 9. One commanded by Capt. Fry.
 10. One commanded by Capt. John Sweet.
-

A FEW HISTORICAL NOTES.—The square in front of the State House at Newport was first paved in 1762. "The General Assembly, being well informed of the great necessity of paying the streets of Newport, and more especially that leading from the Colony House, did for that end grant a public lottery." The lottery consisted of 12,500 tickets. at £4, old tenor, each, 3049 of which were to draw prizes. In August, 1762, the Assembly passed the following act for the preservation of the paving: "Be it enacted by the General Assembly, and by the authority thereof it is enacted, that every person who shall drive a loaded cart or trucks upon any part of the pavement lately laid in Queen street, in Newport, shall forfeit and pay a fine of £5 for every offence."

It is said that the first vessel that arrived at Cork, flying the

American flag, after the Revolution, was the *Enterprise*, from Rhode Island, loaded with flax and staves.

From the report of Gov. Hopkins to the Assembly, in 1756, we learn that on the fort at Newport there were 26 guns—18 eighteen-pounders, 6 twenty-fours, and 2 nines. There were also on hand 46 barrels of gunpowder, 20 rounds of shot, and 300 old small arms. At that time there belonged to the colony of Rhode Island a sloop mounting 12 fourteen-pounders, while the merchants owned, as private property, 69 old small cannon.

QUERIES.

10. Who can give information in regard to George Wright, who in January, 1649, stabbed Walter Lettice, at Newport, R. I., as Roger Williams writes to his friend John Winthrop, Jr? Did George Wright have a family at Newport or Portsmouth? Was he an army officer? Had he daughters and whom did they marry?

J. B. PEIRCE.

Wickford, R. I., March 19, 1883.

The Newport Historical Magazine.

HENRY E. TURNER, M. D., Editor.

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